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General Assembly
Fifty-third session
Agenda items 33, 64, 93 (b) and 110

Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Maintenance of international security – prevention of the violent disintegration of States

Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

Human rights questions

Security Council
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 12 October 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to draw to your attention the joint statement made by the Heads of State and Government of Bulgaria, Romania and Greece at their meeting in Delphi, Greece, on 4 October 1998 (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33, 64, 93 (b) and 110, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Christos **Zacharakis**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-30526 (E) 151098

Annex

Joint statement made by the Heads of State and Government of Bulgaria, Romania and Greece at their meeting in Delphi, Greece, on 4 October 1998

The President of Bulgaria, Petar Stoyanov, the President of Romania, Emil Constantinescu, and the Prime Minister of Greece, Costas Simitis, accompanied by their Foreign Ministers, held their first trilateral summit meeting in Delphi, Greece, on 3 and 4 October 1998.

The three leaders, whose countries share a common European destiny, reaffirmed their commitment to principles of international law on peace, security and good-neighbourly relations, respect for the sovereignty, integrity and inviolability of external borders, as well as the recourse to the International Court of Justice to settle territorial differences, which are enunciated in the European Union Presidency's conclusions of the Luxembourg Council of December 1997 and in "Agenda 2000".

The Presidents of Bulgaria and Romania and the Prime Minister of Greece noted with satisfaction that their summit meeting highlighted the increasing cooperation among their three countries, a process started at Ioánnina, Greece, in 1995 with the meeting of their countries' Foreign Ministers. Since then, three further meetings of Foreign Ministers successfully took place. It was also noted with satisfaction that in 1998 the first meetings were held, in Thessaloniki, Greece, of the Ministers of Transport, Environment and Public Works and also of the Ministers of the Interior/Public Order of Bulgaria, Romania and Greece. The scope and context of this trilateral cooperation have thus greatly increased.

It was stressed that this cooperation has contributed importantly to the promotion of security, stability and cooperation in Europe as a whole, within the perspective of growing integration of the continent. Therefore, it was underlined that the close cooperation of all three countries, on a bilateral, trilateral and multilateral basis, should continue in all fields, notably in infrastructure networks, transport and energy, in promoting economic and trade relations in combating organized crime, terrorism, the illegal trafficking of drugs, weapons and radioactive and nuclear materials, economic crime, money-laundering and all other forms of non-conventional threats to security.

In this regard, they stressed the utmost importance of the implementation of pan European corridors IV, VII, VIII, IX, X and the trans-European priority project No. 7 – Via Egnatia and PATHE axis – which cross the three countries.

Despite ongoing conflict in the region and financial crisis in a larger context, the three leaders emphasized that their countries offered a stable political and economic environment for attracting international investment.

The three leaders noted with satisfaction the recent signing in Sofia, on 8 September 1998, of a protocol for the enhanced trilateral cooperation on combating crime and especially transborder crime. Particular emphasis was placed on the need for information-sharing and other joint coordinated activities between the customs authorities of the three countries, on a systematic basis, in order to ensure effective customs control. They further agreed that their Ministers of the Interior/Public Order and Justice should convene on a regular basis in joint meetings. They expressed support for the establishment in Bucharest of the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative Regional Centre for Combating Organized Crime and Corruption and the initiative of Bulgaria to host the Regional Coordinating Centre for Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking.

They welcomed the opening of the enlargement process of the European Union, in which Bulgaria and Romania participate as candidate countries. They regard the cooperation among their three countries as an additional means for Bulgaria and Romania to prepare for accession to the Union. They also stressed the importance of the continued "open-door" policy of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and expressed their hope that concrete steps in that direction would be taken in the upcoming Washington summit, taking into account the need to enhance the alliance's decisive role in consolidating peace and stability in south-eastern Europe and on the continent as a whole. They also welcomed the recent signing of the agreement for the establishment of the Multinational Peace Force – South-Eastern Europe.

The Presidents of Bulgaria and Romania and the Prime Minister of Greece exchanged views on a wide range of regional and international issues.

Bulgaria, Romania and Greece, immediate neighbours of Yugoslavia, are deeply concerned that the escalation of the conflict in Kosovo has reached a crucial point; further negative developments could have serious consequences for the three countries and the region as a whole. The three leaders make an urgent and dramatic appeal to all sides involved, and in particular the Yugoslav authorities, to work for a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Kosovo and to fully implement Security Council resolution 1199 (1998), namely, a ceasefire should be put immediately into effect, and parties should come to the negotiating table without preconditions, aiming at achieving a peaceful solution for a large degree of autonomy for Kosovo within the internationally recognized borders of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and respecting the rights and freedoms of all the inhabitants of Kosovo, so that another course of action can be avoided.

The three leaders expressed their support for the restoration of an effective political dialogue in Albania within the framework of democratic institutions. They called upon the Government and all political parties in Albania to take appropriate steps for building a state of law in Albania and for the effective functioning of its institutions. They welcomed and fully supported the relevant initiatives of the international community.

The Presidents of Bulgaria and Romania and the Prime Minister of Greece welcomed the increasing success of the initiatives in south-eastern Europe fostering regional dialogue and cooperation in all fields, both at the State level and among their respective civil societies, such as the Cooperation of South-Eastern European Countries, the Royaumont process on stability and good-neighbourliness in south-eastern Europe, the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation. Following the historic first meeting of Heads of State and Government of countries of south-eastern Europe in Crete (3 and 4 November 1997) and the Istanbul meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs (8 and 9 June 1998), they examined ways and possibilities of ensuring further progress during the Antalya Summit (12 and 13 October 1998). They noted that those initiatives served to foster the integration of countries of the region into the European and Euro-Atlantic structures.

The Presidents of Bulgaria and Romania and the Prime Minister of Greece, convinced that the comprehensive political dialogue they have established constitutes an effective platform to exchange views on matters of common interest, agreed to continue their summit meetings on a regular basis and to further promote the cooperation of their three countries, at the ministerial level and at the level of experts in all fields.

The next summit will take place in Bulgaria.

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(*Signed*) Christos **Zacharakis**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons

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Annex

Meeting of the Heads of State and Government of Bulgaria, Romania and Greece
(Delphi, 4 October 1998)

Joint Statement

The President of Bulgaria, H.E. Petar Stoyanov, the President of Romania, H.E.,. Emil Constantinescu, and the Prime Minister of Greece, H.E. Costas Simitis, accompanied by their Foreign Ministers, held their first Trilateral Summit Meeting in Delphi, Greece, on 3-4 October 1998.

The three leaders, whose countries share a common European destiny, reaffirmed their commitment to principles of international law, on peace, security and good-neighbourly relations, respect for sovereignty, integrity and inviolability of external borders, as well as the recourse to the International Court of Justice to settle territorial differences, which are enunciated in the European Union Presidency Conclusions of the Luxembourg Council of December 1997 and in the "Agenda 2000".

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It was stressed that this cooperation has contributed importantly to the promotion of security, stability and cooperation in Europe as a whole, within the perspective of growing integration of the continent. Therefore, it was underlined that the close cooperation of all three countries, on a bilateral, trilateral and multilateral basis, should continue in all fields, notably in infrastructure networks, transport, energy, in promoting economic and trade relations in combating organised crime, terrorism, illegal trafficking of drugs, weapons, radioactive and nuclear materials„economic crime, money-laundering and all other forms of non-conventional threats to security.

In this regard, they stressed the utmost importance of the implementation of those Pan European Corridors IV, VII, VIII, IX X, and the Trans-European Priority Project No .7-Via Egnatia and PATHE Axis, that cross the three countries.

Despite ongoing conflict in the region and financial crisis in a larger context, the three leaders emphasised that their countries offer a stable political and economic environment for attracting international investment.

The three leaders noted with satisfaction the recent signing in Sofia on 8.9.98 of a Protocol for the enhanced trilateral Cooperation on Combating Crime and especially Trans- Border Crime. Particular emphasis was put on the need for information-sharing and other joint coordinated activities between the customs authorities of the three countries, on a systematic basis, in order to ensure effective customs control. They further agreed that their Ministers of Interior/Public Order and Justice should convene on a regular basis in joint meetings. They expressed support for the establishment in Bucharest of the SECI Regional Centre for Combating Organised Crime and Corruption and the initiative of Bulgaria to host the Regional Coordinating Centre for Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking.

They welcomed the opening of the enlargement process of the European Union, in which Bulgaria and Romania participate as candidate countries. They regard the cooperation between their three countries as an additional means for preparation of Bulgaria and Romania for accession to the EU. They also stressed the importance of the continued "open door" policy of NATO and expressed their hope that concrete steps in that direction shall be taken in the upcoming Washington Summit, taking into account the need to enhance the Alliance's decisive role in consolidating peace and stability in South-East Europe and the Continent as a whole. They also welcomed the recent signing of the agreement for the establishment of the Multinational Peace Force South-East Europe (MPFSEE).

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respecting the rights and freedoms of all the inhabitants of Kosovo, so that another course of action be avoided.

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The Presidents of Bulgaria and Romania and the Prime Minister of Greece, convinced that the comprehensive political dialogue they have established constitutes an effective platform to exchange views on matters of common interest, agreed to continue their Summit Meetings on a regular basis and to further promote the cooperation of their three countries, on both a Ministerial and experts level, in all fields.

The next Summit will take place in Bulgaria.

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General Assembly

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Programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999

Standards of accommodation for air travel

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report covers the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 and is submitted in accordance with General Assembly decisions 44/442 of 21 December 1989 and 46/450 of 20 December 1991, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit annual reports on standards of accommodation for air travel. As also requested by the Assembly in its decision 40/455 of 18 December 1985 and section XIII of its resolution 45/248 A of 21 December 1990, respectively, information is included on expenditures by the United Nations for first-class air travel and relevant exceptions.

2. During the period under review, standards of accommodation for air travel were governed by General Assembly resolution 42/214 of 21 December 1987, in which the Assembly decided that all individuals, with the exception of the Secretary-General and the heads of delegations of the least developed countries to the regular and special sessions of the Assembly, whose travel was financed by United Nations organizations and programmes and who had been previously entitled to first-class accommodation, would be required to travel at the class immediately below first class. In the same resolution, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to exercise his discretion in making exceptions to allow first-class travel on a case-by-case basis.

II. Delegation travel

3. General Assembly resolution 42/214 limits the payment of first-class accommodation by air to one representative of each Member State designated as a least developed country attending the regular and special sessions of the Assembly. For the fifty-second session, for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 claims submitted to date involved 30 such journeys at a cost of $156,028. No such claims were submitted in regard to the nineteenth special session. Two claims for such travel relating to the twentieth special session of the Assembly have been submitted for a total of $11,381.00.

III. Exceptions authorized by the Secretary-General

4. As stated above, in General Assembly resolution 42/214, the Secretary-General was authorized to exercise his discretion in making exceptions to allow first-class air travel on a case-by-case basis. In addition, business-class travel by air may be authorized by the Secretary-General in certain circumstances, in accordance with administrative instruction ST/AI/249/Rev.3 of 29 March 1989.

98-30619 (E) 221098

5. Generally, in reviewing cases that may warrant an exception, the Secretary-General takes into consideration the following circumstances:

(a) A medical condition may exist necessitating a level of comfort not available in the normal standard of accommodation to which the traveller is entitled. Such cases are referred to the Director of the Medical Services Division of the Secretariat for recommendation. It should be noted that the practice of granting exceptions in cases where a traveller is of an advanced age has been discontinued;

(b) The normal standard of accommodation is not available and, owing to the exigencies of the service, the traveller is required to travel on a particular date. Cases also arise where accommodation at the normal entitlement is not available and the cost of daily subsistence allowance, while waiting for the next available seat, would be greater than the higher standard of travel;

(c) The traveller is considered an eminent person, such as a former head of State, or a prominent figure in political, humanitarian or cultural areas;

(d) The traveller is a prominent person who is donating his or her services free of charge to the Organization, and, in some cases, at a loss of personal income. Such individuals may be accorded the standard of accommodation that they normally use when travelling;

(e) The traveller, after completing a full day of work, is required to travel through the night in order to resume work, attend meetings or present a paper at another location on the following morning or immediately upon arrival. Where such cases involve arduous journeys, it has been deemed reasonable that the standard of accommodation accorded to the traveller should provide the best rest possible while travelling, or provide the conditions most conducive to work while flying, or both.

6. On 18 March 1998, the Secretary-General decided, as an exception, that all travel of the Deputy Secretary-General should be in first class, in keeping with her special status. As regards practical arrangements, efforts first are made to obtain upgrades to first class against payment of the full business-class fare. Where this is not feasible, the first-class fare is paid. During the reporting period, three such journeys were carried out at a total additional cost of $6,299.

7. In respect of exceptions to air travel authorized during the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 owing to the circumstances described in paragraph 5 above, the present report provides, in annexes I to V, detailed information as to the additional cost of, and reasons for, such exceptions.

8. Altogether, for travel during the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, the Secretary-General exercised his discretion by authorizing, as an exception, 24 cases of first-class air travel. In addition, during the same period, the Secretary-General authorized business-class travel by air as an exception to the standards of accommodation in 31 cases. These 55 exceptions amount to 0.16 per cent of the total of about 35,000 official journeys completed for the United Nations Secretariat and United Nations funds and programmes during the reporting period.

9. It should be noted that, in accordance with the established practice to ensure personal safety, the Secretary-General was accompanied on all trips during the period under review by a personal aide/security officer who travelled by air in first class. The total additional cost of 13 such trips was $34,347.

10. The total additional cost incurred by the Organization for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 was $81,837, or 0.08 per cent of the total of approximately $107 million of official travel expenditures of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations funds and programmes during the same period.

11. While continuous administrative oversight kept the number of exceptions at a minimum, it should be noted that in certain cases they are unavoidable. For example, exceptions owing to the lack of availability of regular standards are dictated by the exigencies of specific situations and, therefore, their number cannot be kept constant or be forced to decrease without hampering the efficiency of the traveller's missions. Moreover, in many cases, to compel a traveller to wait until the established standard of travel becomes available would result in extra costs for the Organization for the daily subsistence allowance over and above the cost of an upgrade; an upgrade therefore remains the only cost-effective option.

Table 1
Summary of exceptions, 1 July 1997–30 June 1998
(Cost in United States dollars)

Reasons for exceptions	First class		Business class		Total	
	Number of trips	Additional cost	Number of trips	Additional cost	Number of trips	Additional cost
Medical condition	1	130	8	6 943	9	7 073
Regular standard of accommodation not available	4	4 825	6	4 867	10	9 692
Eminent persons	0	0	9	6 375	9	6 375
Donating services free of charge to the Organization	3	9 197	6	8 354	9	17 551
Arduous journeys	0	0	2	500	2	500
Personal aides/security officer	13	34 347	0	0	13	34 347
Deputy Secretary-General	3	6 299	0	0	3	6 299
Total	**24**	**54 798**	**31**	**27 039**	**55**	**81 837**

Table 2
Summary of exceptions, 1 July 1996–30 June 1997[a]
(Cost in United States dollars)

Reasons for exceptions	First class		Business class		Total	
	Number of trips	Additional cost	Number of trips	Additional cost	Number of trips	Additional cost
Medical condition	0	0	3	1 045	3	1 045
Regular standard of accommodation not available	5	622	4	731	9	1 353
Eminent persons	2	3 300	12	2 984	14	6 284
Donating services free of charge to the Organization	6	13 017	4	4 646	10	17 663
Arduous journeys	1	1 221	0	0	1	1 221
Personal aides/security officer	11	26 737	—	—	11	26 737
Total	**25**	**44 897**	**23**	**9 406**	**48**	**54 303**

[a] Owing to typographical errors, the data on the total number of exceptions due to the regular standard of accommodation, as well as on the exceptions due to arduous journeys, as they appeared in the same table on page 4 of A/52/517, were not correct. The current table presents the correct data.

Annex I

Exceptions authorized owing to medical condition, 1 July 1997–30 June 1998

Designation of traveller	*Itinerary*	*Additional cost (United States dollars)*
A. First class		
Staff member, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	Dakar/Abidjan	130
Subtotal		**130**
B. Business class		
1. Staff member, International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction	Geneva/New York/Geneva	925
2. Staff member, International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction	Geneva/New York/Geneva	120
3. Participant, Secretary-General's Task Force on Environment and Human Settlements	Cairo/Bonn/Cairo	516
4. Participant, Secretary-General's Task Force on Environment and Human Settlements	Cairo/Geneva/Cairo	355
5. Member, Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP)	London/Washington/London	2 550
6. Member, STAP	London/Amsterdam/London	65
7. Member, STAP	London/Washington/London	2 361
8. Staff member, UNICEF	Abidjan/Dakar	51
Subtotal		**6 943**
Total		**7 073**

Annex II

Exceptions authorized when the regular standard of accommodation was not available, 1 July 1997–30 June 1998

Designation of traveller	*Itinerary*[a]	*Additional cost (United States dollars)*
A. First class		
1. Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	.../London/New York	3 960
2. Director-General, United Nations Office at Geneva	.../Cairo/Geneva	336
3. Participant, Workshop by Convention to Combat Desertification	Algiers/Bamako/...	400
4. Staff member, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	.../Ouagadougou/Cairo/Asmara	129
Subtotal		**4 825**
B. Business class		
1. Staff member, UNDP	New York/Geneva/New York	985
2. Staff member, UNDP	Dakar/New York	550
3. Deputy Executive Director, United Nations Office of Project Services	Geneva/New York	1 593
4. Staff member, UNDP	New York/Dakar	550
5. Consultant, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	.../Dhaka/Bangkok/...	89
6. Staff member, UNDP	New York/Amsterdam/ Geneva/Amsterdam/...	1 100
Subtotal		**4 867**
Total		**9 692**

[a] The points of ellipses in a given itinerary indicate that some legs of the itinerary were by regular standard of accommodation and no exception was involved.

Annex III

Exceptions authorized for eminent persons, 1 July 1997–30 June 1998

Designation of traveller	*Itinerary*	*Additional cost (United States dollars)*
A. First class		
None		—
Subtotal		—
B. Business class		
Conference in Support of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People/European NGO Symposium on the Question of Palestine		
1. Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations and Member of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People	New York/Brussels/New York	2 938
Subtotal		**2 938**
Meeting on Global Public Goods and Development Cooperation		
2. Former Under-Secretary-General	Paris/New York/Paris	2 495
Subtotal		**2 495**
Meeting of the UNDP Advisory Board of Mayors		
3. Mayor of San Francisco	San Francisco/New York/San Francisco	470
Subtotal		**470**
UNDP Global Governance Conference		
4. Former Deputy Prime Minister, Poland	Warsaw/New York/Warsaw	28
Subtotal		**28**
Resident Representatives meeting in Beirut		
5. Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Bahrain	Bahrain/Beirut/Bahrain	112
6. Minister of Economic Development, Tunisia	Tunis/Beirut/Tunis	107
7. Minister of Rural Development, Egypt	Cairo/Beirut/Cairo	57
Subtotal		**276**
Workshop on Values and Governance in Asia		
8. Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Thailand	Bangkok/Kuala Lumpur/Bangkok	31
9. Chairman, Indian Council of Social Science Research	New Delhi/Kuala Lumpur/New Delhi	137
Subtotal		**168**
Total, B		**6 375**
Grand total, A and B		**6 375**

Annex IV

Exceptions authorized for prominent persons donating their services free of charge to the Organization, 1 July 1997–30 June 1998

Designation of traveller	*Itinerary*[a]	*Additional cost (United States dollars)*
A. First class		
1. UNICEF Special Representative	New York/London/New York	6 025
2. UNICEF Special Representative	.../London/Mexico/.../Montreal/London/...	1 784
Fourteenth Meeting of Experts on United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance		
3. Prime Minister, Namibia	Windhoek/New York/Windhoek	1 388
Total, A		**9 197**
B. Business class		
Meeting on Human Rights in Negotiating Process		
1. Former Foreign Minister, Norway	Oslo/New York/Oslo	459
2. Magistrat, Court de Cassation, France	Paris/New York/Paris	1 358
Subtotal		**1 817**
Experts Meeting on Lessons Learned, Department of Peacekeeping Operations		
3. Executive Director, United Nations International Civilian Mission in Haiti	Port-au-Prince/New York/ Port-au-Prince	540
4. Former Assistant Secretary-General	Frankfurt/New York/Frankfurt	2 177
5. Assistant Commissioner, Police Force of Ireland	Dublin/New York/Dublin	2 369
6. Permanent Representative of Norway to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	Vienna/New York/Vienna	1 451
Subtotal		**6 537**
Total, B		**8 354**
Grand total, A and B		**17 551**

[a] The points of ellipses in a given itinerary indicate that some legs of the itinerary were by regular standard of accommodation and no exception was involved.

Annex V

Exceptions authorized for cases involving arduous journey, 1 July 1997–30 June 1998

Designation of traveller	*Itinerary*[a]	*Additional cost (United States dollars)*
A. First class		
None		—
Subtotal		—
B. Business class		
1. Consultant, United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS)	.../Dakar/Paris/...	161
2. Staff member, UNOPS	New York/Amsterdam/...	339
Subtotal		**500**
Total		**500**

[a] The points of ellipses in a given itinerary indicate that some legs of the itinerary were by regular standard of accommodation and no exception was involved.

Annex VI

Exceptions relating to the travel of the Deputy Secretary-General, 1 July 1997–30 June 1998

Reason for exception/designation of traveller	*Itinerary*	*Additional cost (United States dollars)*
First class		
Deputy Secretary-General	New York/Geneva /London/New York	5 021
Deputy Secretary-General	New York/Geneva/Paris/Ouagadougou/New York	1 008
Deputy Secretary-General	New York/St Lucia/New York	270
Total		**6 299**

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General debate

Letter dated 14 October 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to hereby submit my statement in writing, as I indicated in my oral statement on 2 October 1998, in exercise of the right of reply to the statement made by the representative of Ethiopia in the afternoon session of the general debate in the Plenary on the same date.

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate this letter and its annex as a document of the fifty-third session of the General Assembly under item entitled "General debate".

(*Signed*) Haile **Menkerios**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

98-30720 (E) 201098

Annex

Statement of Ambassador Haile Menkerios, Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations in exercise of the right of reply to the statement made by the representative of Ethiopia on 2 October 1998

I have no intention of dignifying the baseless allegations and outright fabrications peddled by the Representative of Ethiopia by responding to the deluge of falsehoods presented in his reply statement point by point. Let me only refer to the Amharic proverb which informs that the truth and daylight become clearer by the hour. Happily for Eritrea, the truth is becoming well known to the international community and the United Nations family not only as to the real facts of aggression but also as to Eritrea's and Ethiopia's respective attitudes and positions towards transparency and an open-door policy. But, for better clarification of the facts, let me briefly touch on the issues of aggression, peaceful settlement of the conflict, and violations of human rights.

First, the statements made by my Foreign Minister are all supported by verifiable third party documentation, providing compelling evidence and overwhelming proof of the Government of Ethiopia's aggression (which, by definition, is committed by the violation of internationally recognized borders). No amount of perversion of the truth and diplomatic subterfuges can camouflage Ethiopia's blatant violation of Eritrean sovereignty. It is also a fact that Ethiopia has continuously refused to identify on a map what part of Eritrean territory it is claiming, or what part of its territory Eritrea is supposed to have occupied. This request was once again repeated by my Foreign Minister in his statement yesterday. Hell will freeze over before Ethiopia submits such evidence, because doing so will only expose its aggression and lies.

It was stated in the presentation of my Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday that the dispute with Ethiopia is about borders and the violation of these borders by Ethiopia, nothing more and nothing less. It is not linked to the differences regarding trade between the two countries. It is not about mineral deposits in the disputed area and definitely not about aggression as Ethiopia claims. It is not about Eritrea trying to impose its will on Ethiopia. On the contrary, it is about the present Ethiopian regime's expansionism and the willful violation of the non-controversial and clearly defined internationally recognized boundaries between the two countries. Indeed, these boundaries are probably some of the most meticulously defined African borders, and the villages of Adi Murug, Badme and Alitena which were forcibly usurped by Ethiopia are well inside Eritrean territory. Ethiopian occupation of these villages spread along the Eritrea-Ethiopia border and their environs was therefore nothing short of a blatant violation of the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and resolution AHG/RES 16(1) of the First Assembly of African Heads of State and Government held at Cairo in 1964, which sanctified respect for colonial borders in Africa. This, in fact, is aggression as defined by the United Nations in General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974.

Ethiopian authorities unabashedly declare that Badme and the other areas along the border they forcibly occupied have never been part of Eritrea, either during the Italian period of colonization or since. This awkward falsehood can easily be contradicted by any map of Eritrea from Italian colonial times to the present, including those that were produced by the Governments of both Emperor Haile-Selassie and Colonel Mengistu Haile-Mariam, and by the United Nations before it created the ill-fated Ethiopian-Eritrean Federation. It is also confirmed by none other than the Ethiopian geographer and chairman of the Ethiopian

Human Rights Council who has unequivocally stated that Badme and its environs, for instance, have always been part of the Italian colony of Eritrea.

True, although Eritrea's boundaries were clearly defined by internationally recognized colonial treaties which are confirmed by the United Nations, delimitation was not followed by full demarcation. Indeed, to date, only Ethiopia's borders with British Somaliland (1930) and Kenya (1965) have been fully demarcated. The boundary with the Sudan is only partially demarcated.

Yet, the absence of demarcation has hitherto not erased the validity of treaties and agreements or caused the forfeiture of rights by one or the freedom to transgress by another. It only imposes on both the duty to demarcate. Needless to say, it is in spite of the absence of demarcation that Ethiopia itself had, on several occasions, including during the famous Walwal crises of 1934 and the protracted Ogaden conflict which lasted from the 1960s to the 1980s, consistently applied the principle of territorial integrity based on the principle of pacta sunt servanda. Concerning this issue, Bahru Zewde, an Ethiopian scholar states:

> "The Walwal incident (5 December 1934), so called after a frontier post on Ethiopia's border with Italian Somaliland, was a product of ill-demarcated or undemarcated boundaries that Ethiopia had come to acquire after and as a result of Adwa. Although Walwal had fallen within the Ethiopian side of the boundary with Italian Somaliland, the Italians had profited from lax Ethiopian administrative control to take hold of the place which was valued for its wells. Stronger Ethiopian presence in the region in the 1930s inevitably resulted in the reassertion of Ethiopian right to the area. Italian refusal to yield and harassment of Ethiopian troops stationed nearby produced the clash that became historically notable."

Surely, history repeats itself in strange and astonishing ways.

If Ethiopia were to persist in the pursuit of this most dangerous policy of claiming land in undemarcated border areas, then it becomes eminently clear that it is determined to usher in a new era of conflict and instability in the Horn of Africa. It is obvious that it will no longer be wise to be Ethiopia's neighbour. Today, it is Eritrea; whose turn will it be tomorrow since only the Ethiopia-Kenyan border is demarcated?

It is also obvious that it will set a very dangerous precedent for the rest of Africa if its present action were not to be checked by Africa's collective reaffirmation of the validity of the Cairo resolution, the precedents incorporated in the various OAU decisions on border disputes between African States and indeed articles II (1c) and III (3 and 4) of the OAU Charter.

Second, as to who is for a peaceful solution and who is for the use of force, we do not need to argue much. The record is clear. Eritrea did indeed defend its sovereign territory, as it is its right and duty to do so, from Ethiopian aggression, but has continued to call for a peaceful and legal settlement of any Ethiopian claims. When clashes erupted, it proposed an immediate and unconditional ceasefire, the demilitarization of the entire border between the two countries, the placement of neutral monitors in the demilitarized area, and the demarcation of the entire border on the basis of respect for boundaries established during the colonial period. On the contrary, Ethiopia has frozen on its ultimatum that either Eritrea unilaterally and unconditionally withdraws from all its territories which Ethiopia claims or Ethiopia will make it do so by force. To this end, Ethiopia declared war on Eritrea and attacked it on all fronts throughout the common border and by air in June 1998. It has continued to this day to threaten to unleash the might of Ethiopia on an unprecedented scale unless its ultimatum is met. At this very moment, as the OAU team of heads of State is inviting the leaders of both countries to Ouagadougou to hear its proposals for a peaceful

solution, Ethiopia's leaders are declaring the completion of their preparations for an all-out war, not only to capture Eritrean lands they claim as theirs, but also "to teach Eritrea a lesson it will never forget". Thus, we ask, who is for peaceful settlement and who is dead set on the use of force? The answer is clear, the records speak for themselves, and no volume of repetitive subterfuge here, or elsewhere, can change the facts.

Third, concerning human rights, it is a matter of public knowledge that Ethiopia has systematically violated the rights of Eritreans and Ethiopians of Eritrean origin living in Ethiopia. This has been verified and documented by several United Nations teams, emissaries of the European Union, Amnesty International and the International Committee of the Red Cross. On the other hand, there is not a single report by the international community regarding Eritrean violation of the rights, human or otherwise, of Ethiopians living in Eritrea. On the contrary, several delegations including the OAU delegation of ambassadors, the heads of missions of the European Union at Asmara and Amnesty International, as well as several members of the media, have refuted all allegations by the Ethiopian Government concerning violations by Eritrea of the rights of Ethiopians living in Eritrea. The Eritrean Government has, on several occasions, transmitted these documents to Member States. The human rights record of both countries as documented by, *inter alia*, Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and the Department of State of the United States of America are also there for the checking.

Finally, the truth can be verified by one simple method – an on-the-spot verification of the real aggressor or the human rights situation in both Eritrea and Ethiopia. Eritrea is, of course, awaiting to receive the delegation of the Commission on Human Rights and has on every occasion committed itself to the resolution of the dispute by mediation. On the other hand, Ethiopia has refused to allow the deployment of observers from the Commission on Human Rights to monitor and verify its record, and is threatening war.

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Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Results-based budgeting

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The introduction of results-based budgeting has sometimes been hailed as a revolutionary step in some Governments, but in the United Nations it would be more in the nature of an evolutionary development. The United Nations budgetary process and practices have been the subject of review by intergovernmental bodies, experts, technical seminars, the Joint Inspection Unit, the Administrative Committee on Coordination and the Secretariat itself, with a view to ensuring transparency in the planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation cycle. In spite of improvements made to the budget format or in the budget methodology, the link between resources and results has remained weak, partly owing to the relatively heavy emphasis that has been given to resource requirements (input budgeting). While Member States have appropriately required maximum transparency in the use of resources, the determination of whether or not results have been achieved has not been addressed. Results-based budgeting, therefore, aims at ensuring that the Secretariat will work towards achieving results and not only towards delivering outputs.

Results-based budgeting, in the form proposed by the Secretary-General for implementation at the United Nations, is a programme budget process in which: (a) programme formulation revolves around a set of predefined objectives and expected results; (b) expected results would justify resource requirements which are derived from and linked to the outputs required to achieve such results; and (c) actual performance in achieving results is measured by objective performance indicators.

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Results-based budgeting would, at the intergovernmental level, facilitate policy guidance by Member States during the programme budgeting and implementation stages of the programme budget, as well as decision-making, at the close of a biennium, on the effectiveness, relevance and continuing validity of outputs, subprogrammes and programmes, taking due account of the results achieved. With the focus shifting from input budgeting to achieving results, implementation of results-based budgeting would, at the Secretariat level, also improve strategic management, increase administrative and programme effectiveness and enhance accountability of programme managers.

The present report seeks the endorsement by the General Assembly of the Secretary-General's proposals to begin shifting from input budgeting to results-based budgeting and to proceed, in addition to the preparation of the full programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 in the current format, to also present fascicles for three budget sections utilizing the format for results-based budgeting as a prototype.

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I. Introduction

Mandate

1. The Secretary-General, in his report on renewing the United Nations: a programme for action, proposed that he and Member States enter into a dialogue with the aim of shifting the United Nations programme budget from a system of input accounting to results-based accountability (A/51/950, para. 46). The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (hereinafter referred to as "the Advisory Committee") subsequently requested a detailed report that would include an explanation and justification of the proposed change, and of the new methodology to be used, as well as a mock-up of such a budget.[1]

Initial note

2. A note was prepared to explain the basic concepts involved in results-based budgeting and how those ideas might be applied to the United Nations (A/51/950/Add.6). The General Assembly, in its resolution 52/12 B of 19 December 1997, took note of the recommendation of the Secretary-General and requested him to submit, through the competent bodies, a more detailed report that would include a full explanation for the proposed change, and the methodology to be used, as well as a mock-up of one or more sections of the budget for consideration. The present report and the prototype presented in addendum 1 address that request.

II. Background

Concerns of Member States

3. Member States, intergovernmental and expert bodies, in particular the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee, have, over the years, repeatedly expressed the need for better identification of objectives, clearer definition of outputs, adequate monitoring, establishment of performance indicators and effective evaluation in order to enable them to determine the effectiveness, relevance and impact of programmes. Existing budgetary arrangements have attempted to implement fully the planning, programming, monitoring and evaluation cycle, but the issue of determining whether or not results have been achieved has remained largely unresolved.

Public administration innovations

4. There has been a considerable evolution of budgetary practices in recent years at the national level as a key component in updating overall public administration structures and methods in an attempt to determine the results achieved. The changes have reflected a wide range of economic and social conditions. National reform of budgetary practices have been tailored to the needs and characteristics of each country, adapting to the political and economic context of revenue and expenditures. In some cases, the changes have been labelled "performance budgeting" or "output budgeting", in others, "results budgeting". In most cases, the changes have included modifications to control at the input level.

United Nations programme budgeting

5. At the international level, in this case the United Nations, budgetary practices have been influenced by national practices, as well as by intergovernmental decisions and changing conditions with respect to the work of the Organization. The United Nations budgetary process and practices, including the budget format, have been the subject of numerous reviews by intergovernmental bodies, the Advisory Committee, experts, technical seminars, the Joint Inspection Unit, the Administrative Committee on Coordination and the Secretariat. The use of pure input budgets was discontinued in the United Nations when, in 1974, programme budgeting replaced the former object-of-expenditure budgets. Up until that time, budget sections had been defined in terms of major objects of expenditure. Since then, budget sections have been largely defined in terms of programmes to be carried out by major organizational units, and those programmes have been formulated within the framework of a medium-term plan that describes their components, their legislative basis and their objectives. Much work has also been undertaken since 1974 to define programmes, activities and outputs, leading to the formalization of those arrangements within the Regulations and Rules Governing the Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation in 1987.

Format of the medium-term plan and the programme budget

6. The scope and kind of information provided in the programme budget document has changed since 1987, resulting in a number of modifications, both in the presentation (groupings of objects of expenditures, categories of activities/outputs, extrabudgetary resources,

composition of tables, etc.) and in the methodology (resource base, measurement of growth, recosting, etc.). At its thirty-third session, the Committee for Programme and Coordination, during its deliberations on a new format for the medium-term plan and the linkage with the programme budget, expressed the view that the programme budget narrative of the substantive subprogrammes should consist of clearly formulated objectives designed to bring about, to the extent possible, observable change.[2] An attempt was made, in the medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001, to focus on objectives rather than on detailed descriptions of activities and outputs. Congruence between the programmes in the medium-term plan and the budget sections was also established in an effort to enhance accountability by showing more clearly the link between programmes, budget sections and organizational units. Efforts were also made, for the programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999, to formulate clear objectives during the biennium, but progress on this was limited and the "observable change" component remains unaddressed, since the budget document continued to present activities and outputs to be delivered rather than results to be achieved. Furthermore, the Committee for Programme and Coordination recognized the need for the direct responsibility of programme managers in the implementation of mandated programmes. It emphasized that responsibility and accountability, as well as improvements in the techniques and methodology for evaluation and budget and programme performance reports, were essential for progress in the implementation of the programme budget and in the capacity of Member States to assess accurately the implementation of their mandates and decisions.

Monitoring outputs

7. Currently, programme "performance" takes the form of a monitoring report to indicate whether or not the Secretariat has delivered the outputs that were programmed in the budget. This is largely a quantitative exercise, showing the implementation rate in terms of outputs programmed, implemented, reformulated, postponed, terminated or added. While this kind of monitoring of the programme budget has responded to the requirement that information be provided on where the approved resources were spent during a biennium, it does not provide information on whether or not the expected results were achieved. In other words, information on outputs is provided without related information on impact and consequent outcomes. The Advisory Committee, when it reviewed the programme performance report for the biennium 1988–1989, recognized that the report did not assess the quality or relevance of the outputs produced, and it recommended that the process of monitoring the programme performance of the United Nations be suspended, pending the development of a satisfactory methodology (A/45/617, para. 23). The Advisory Committee, in reviewing changes to the format of the programme budget for 1992–1993, pointed out that the effectiveness of monitoring was a function of the quality of the medium-term plan and the programme budget; to the extent that these were specific in quantifying outputs and activities planned and financed, the effectiveness of monitoring would be enhanced.[3] The Committee for Programme and Coordination, at its thirty-first session, in 1991, expressed the view that the biennial performance report should provide, *inter alia*, information that would facilitate the identification by Member States of outdated and inefficient activities and reformulation of programmes in the light of newly identified objectives.[4] The Committee also recommended that a system of responsibility and accountability of programme managers be established. At its thirty-third session, the Committee, in its deliberations on the new format of the medium-term plan, recommended that the programme and budget performance reports detail the achievements relative to the objectives of the programme framework of the plan and the resources of the programme budget.[5] At its thirty-eighth session, in 1998, the Committee concluded that more emphasis should be placed on qualitative analysis to reflect achievements in implementing programme activities, and recognized the need to monitor and evaluate the quality of performance.[6]

Why output monitoring is insufficient to ensure programme success

8. In an ideal situation, the full delivery of a set of programmed outputs would have the result that programme objectives intended to achieve. Such outputs would have the impact planned and would, therefore, change the initial state or situation to the desired one as specified in the statement of objectives. However, there are cases where, even though all programmed outputs are delivered, objectives are not met and desired results are not achieved. This can be due either to internal programme design weaknesses or external events that undercut certain implicit or external assumptions used in the planning process. Internal design weaknesses can be due, *inter alia*, to over-optimistic assumptions as to the impact certain outputs could have on a situation. Results-based budgeting attempts to ensure that a focus is maintained on meeting objectives, as opposed to merely meeting certain output delivery.

Evaluation

9. The evaluation component of the planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation cycle has yet to meet its potential as a means for determining the continuing relevance and effectiveness of mandated programmes and activities. Evaluation studies have been carried out on a regular basis and have been presented to the Committee for Programme and Coordination for its consideration. They have been primarily management-oriented, with recommendations focusing on needs assessments, programme design, problem solving, quality of outputs, timeliness and requirements of end-users, among other things. However, since the expected results were not articulated at the outset of the budgetary process, nor measured for achievement at the close of the biennium, evaluation studies could not easily address the question of whether or not intended results were achieved. This is a significant gap in the planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation cycle which was originally identified in the Joint Inspection Unit report on programming and evaluation in the United Nations as far back as 1978 (A/33/226). Specific recommendations were made at that time to the effect that descriptions of subprogramme objectives in programming documents should follow a format that enables the expected results to be clearly identified and that time-limited objectives should as far as possible be the rule (recommendations 1(c) and (a)). In addition, the Joint Inspection Unit recommended that, achievement indicators forming an integral part of the description of each subprogramme should be established according to type of objective and type of user (recommendation 6(b)). At its thirty-eighth session, the Committee for Programme and Coordination stressed the importance and necessity of further improving and integrating evaluation into the planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation cycle with a view to improving and strengthening programme formulation and implementation.[7]

Guidelines for programme monitoring and evaluation

10. Guidelines for programme monitoring and evaluation were issued in November 1997 for all programme managers in an effort to help them shift from a relatively passive emphasis on administrative procedures to a more active concern with client satisfaction and results. The Committee for Programme and Coordination, at its thirty-eighth session, viewed effective programme monitoring and evaluation as important elements in internal management and intergovernmental reviews.[7]

Existing provision for performance indicators

11. The concept of achievement or performance indicators has been clearly defined in the glossary of terms of the Regulations and Rules Governing the Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation as follows:

> "Indicators are measures of the results or changes that an activity is intended to produce. They are designed to provide an objective and specific scale against which the activity's progress towards its objectives, the actual achievement of its objectives and the impact of such achievement can be determined."

In addition, rule 105.3 provides that programme narratives describing servicing activities in the proposed programme budget "shall include, wherever possible, quantitative indicators measuring the services rendered and showing any expected change in productivity during the biennium". Article VII also provides that one of the objectives of evaluation is to determine the "impact of the Organization's activities in relation to their objectives"(regulation 7.1(a)), while the associated rule 107.1(b) requires that "evaluation shall utilize baseline data and indicators of progress accomplishment to assess programme impact". While these provisions have established the theoretical framework for a measurement system based on indicators, implementation in practice has not been effected.

Centralized detailed financial control

12. The General Assembly, in its attempt to exercise financial control, has focused its attention on inputs, requiring detailed specifications of the number and grade levels of personnel and distinct categories of non-post objects of expenditure. The rigidity with which funds may be spent is a feature of input budgeting that gives little discretionary authority to programme managers for moving funds between the objects of expenditure in order to adapt in a more timely manner to changing needs and conditions during the course of the biennium. In spite of improvements made to the budget process, the link between resources and results has remained weak. The need to determine the effectiveness of programmes has continued to be overshadowed by the focus on the use of resources at the input level (post and non-post expenditures).

III. Results-based budgeting: the proposal

13. Against the background discussed above, the Secretary-General, in his report on renewing the United Nations: a programme for action (A/51/950), proposed that he and Member States enter into a dialogue with the aim of shifting the United Nations programme budget from a system of input accounting to results-based accountability. Member States would specify the results they expected the Organization to achieve within the relevant budgetary constraints; the Secretariat would be held responsible for, and be judged by, the extent to which the specified results were reached; and the Secretary-General would exercise greater responsibility for determining the precise mix of inputs by which to achieve those results most effectively.

Customizing results-based budgeting for the United Nations

14. It should be noted that there is no single model for results-based budgeting that may be replicated for use in the United Nations. What would be appropriate and useful in one government structure may not be appropriate in another. The proposals in the present report have been carefully designed to take fully into account the universal character and unique nature of the Organization, as well as the concerns expressed by Member States over the years, so as to ensure both an effective use of resources and the maintenance of full responsibility and accountability of programme managers to all relevant intergovernmental bodies.

Results orientation

15. Although the introduction of results-based budgeting has sometimes been hailed as a revolutionary step by some Governments, it would be more of an evolutionary development in the United Nations, as the basic framework for planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation required for results-based budgeting has already been in place for many years. Indeed it may be observed that a results orientation was already fully implicit in the planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation cycle as established by the General Assembly. Paragraph 1(i) of the preamble to the Regulations and Rules Governing the Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation specifies that one of the aims of the cycle was "to evaluate periodically the results achieved". Moreover, the concerns expressed over the years by Member States, the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see paras. 5–9 above), highlight the desire of Member States to implement processes oriented towards results and accountability. Results-based budgeting, as part of the Secretary-General's reform programme, aims at addressing these concerns by reinforcing the existing planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation cycle and represents continuing efforts to improve the Organization's management culture and consequentially its effectiveness in meeting objectives.

Goals of results-based budgeting

16. While Member States appropriately desire maximum transparency in the use of resources, the determination of whether or not results have been achieved has not been addressed. Results-based budgeting, therefore, aims at ensuring that the Secretariat will work towards achieving results and not only towards delivering outputs. Greater emphasis, at the budget preparation stage, on what the Organization intends to accomplish within the budgetary period would facilitate determination by Member States, after the budgetary period, of not only effectiveness but also of continuing relevance of activities. Specific goals of results-based budgeting would be:

(a) To facilitate the legislative process to focus on policy implications of funds to be expended;

(b) To facilitate the identification by Member States of effective and less effective programmes, on the basis of measurable results;

(c) To facilitate determination by Member States of what further action should be taken in terms of optimal deployment of resources among all the various activities/outputs, subprogrammes and programmes of the programme budget;

(d) To enhance the management capacity of both the General Assembly and the Secretariat with regard to ensuring effective programme implementation.

Policy direction

17. Although attempts have been made to provide objectives for each section of the programme budget, much more attention has been given to providing Member States with detailed information on numerous objects of expenditure proposed for undertaking activities and for delivering a vast array of outputs. The focus on the proposed use of resources (post and non-post objectives of expenditure) has detracted attention from determining what

results are intended to be achieved. Policy direction from Member States, at the level of meeting objectives of the Organization within a two-year period, has consequently suffered. Results-based budgeting would release Member States from concentrating on detailed *ex ante* controls and highly itemized inputs, and would enable them to focus on providing policy direction for the implementation of the Organization's mandated programmes and activities, taking due account of clearly defined objectives and expected results.

Accountability

18. Results-based budgeting, in the form proposed by the Secretary-General for implementation at the United Nations, is understood to mean an improved planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation process in which:

(a) The Secretariat would effectively be held accountable for achieving results since: (i) The proposed programme budget would be formulated around a set of predefined objectives and expected results; (ii) Expected results would justify resource requirements that would be derived from and linked to the outputs required to achieve such results; (iii) Actual performance in achieving results would be measured by objective performance indicators, which would be reported on *ex post*;

(b) The individual programme managers would be required to administer their human and financial resources directly using carefully structured delegations of authority, which heretofore were reserved for the central administration at Headquarters.

"Expected results"

19. While the term "objective" has been defined and used in the Regulations and Rules referred to in paragraph 5 above, this and other terms have not always been used in a uniform way. As already noted above, the preamble to those Regulations and Rules provides, in paragraph 1(i), for example, that one of the aims of the planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation cycle is "to evaluate periodically the *results achieved*"(emphasis added). Moreover, the preamble goes on to include as one of its instruments an evaluation system "which allows for a continuing critical review of *achievements*"(para. 2 (c), emphasis added). The current proposal therefore aims to refine the use of such terms and includes the introduction of the term "expected results" in addition to the existing notion of "objectives". Expected results are the desired tangible outcomes of the delivery of outputs (see also the glossary of results-based budgeting terms in the annex to the present report). A distinction has therefore to be made between what the Secretariat intends to accomplish during a biennium (the objective) and what concrete benefits would accrue to end-users and clients (the expected results). Results-based budgeting would require that the expected results constitute necessary conditions for achieving the objectives. This distinction is necessary to ensure a more coherent programme design and to facilitate a successful measurement system.

Improving strategic management

20. With results-based budgeting, programme managers would have to design their programmes more effectively, since they would have to manage strategically towards achieving a result and not only towards delivering an output. The top-down approach would require careful analysis of the objectives and expected results prior to determining which outputs would best achieve those results. Such strategic management would require a better understanding of end-users/clients and tailoring outputs to meet their specific needs.

Delegation of authority

21. To enable programme managers to manage strategically, greater authority and discretion over the use of resources for implementation of their programmes would need to be granted. This will be done through the issuance of more flexible allotments, while maintaining allotted funds strictly within the section provisions approved by the General Assembly and fully respecting staffing-table limits. In this connection, delegation of authority to programme managers should not be viewed as abrogation of responsibility at the centre, or a relaxation of discipline, but rather as facilitating decision-making, within established regulations and rules, at the programme or budget section level.

Implementation of the programme budget

22. Results-based budgeting would, therefore, release programme managers from restrictions of input and central controls and shift their focus to decision-making on how best to achieve results. Currently, with little discretion in determining a better mix of resources during budget implementation and little meaningful authority for managing the financial and human resources assigned to their programmes, programme managers are not inspired to be innovative, proactive and responsive to changes that inevitably occur during the course of their work. Results-based budgeting and increased delegation of authority

would, therefore, give programme managers greater authority, within approved overall budgetary provisions and established regulations and rules, for decision-making during budget implementation on the best course of action for achieving the expected results.

Increased administrative and programme effectiveness

23. With clear definitions of results to be achieved and the delegation of decision-making on utilization of resources to programme managers, administrative services at the centre would concentrate on establishing policies, simplifying processes, streamlining procedures, maximizing the use of technological innovation, and strengthening data and information systems, all directed at facilitating and ensuring compliance with established regulations, rules and policies, providing optimal support for programme effectiveness and keeping costs down.

Strengthening the links in the planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation cycle

24. Accountability for achieving results would be enhanced by strengthening the links in the existing programme planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation cycle whereby expected results would be built into the budgetary phase, ready for subsequent follow-up in the monitoring and evaluation stages. Rather than only counting outputs, monitoring of programme implementation would also be undertaken in the context of the process of achieving results so as to alert programme managers of corrective actions needed through either a reconfiguration of resources to be used or a modification of outputs. Evaluation studies, in addition to being management-oriented, would be enhanced by addressing the extent to which results have been achieved, thereby facilitating decision-making by Member States on the effectiveness, relevance and continuing validity of subprogrammes and programmes.

Performance measurement

25. Results-based budgeting would require the identification of a strictly limited number of performance indicators against which the results would be measured. It would be the responsibility of programme managers to establish such indicators, which would appear as part of the programme narrative of the proposed programme budget. Performance indicators would be useful not only for measuring whether or not results have been achieved but also for providing feedback to programme managers so as to improve programme design, to better meet needs of end-users and to manage strategically.

Results report

26. It is proposed that within six months after the end of the budget period, and based on measurements obtained from the performance indicators, programme managers would report on the results achieved and the resources utilized in the form of a "results report". It is envisaged that the current monitoring ("programme performance") report would in due course be integrated into such a results report, which would also include information on expenditures. Programme managers would be held accountable for the performance of their programmes in terms of results achieved. The results report would be presented to the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Advisory Committee. Their recommendations thereon would be submitted to the General Assembly.

Required changes

27. The above-proposed arrangements would modify existing planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation arrangements by introducing, at the time of programme budget formulation, expected results and specifying related performance indicators for the measurement of those results. As regards the administrative authorities, changes would be made. Currently, authority over detailed administrative matters is highly centralized at Headquarters. While significant issues, such as the level of resources that may be committed under each budget section, must clearly be retained centrally, other matters of detail relating to the internal mix of objects of expenditure would best be determined at each location and within each department or office so that timely, well-informed decisions are made as close as possible to the point of programme implementation responsibilities.

IV. Budget format

28. The budget document is intended to be a decision-making tool for representatives of Member States; a means for intergovernmental bodies to participate in the programmatic review; a way for Governments of Member States to convey information on broad policies of the Organization and a useful management tool for programme managers. The budget document, once approved, is also an important instrument for authorizing the Secretary-General to exercise his authority as Chief Administrative Officer and

to hold him accountable, at the same time, for the results to be achieved.

29. Results-based budgeting would require some changes in the budget format. Programme managers will need to distinguish between objectives for the biennium, expected results, outputs and resource requirements (or inputs), each of which would have to meet strict criteria in terms of formulation and in their relation to each other. For illustrative purposes only, the prototype of a new format for a budget section appears in addendum 1 to the present report. The modified budget document would contain:

(a) An introduction and summary tables. The introduction would provide a brief summary of the programme of activities by budget section and information on the methodology applied, major changes compared with the current programme budget and resource tables. The post requirements will show staffing tables with information as to the total number and category of posts by section and an indicative distribution by grades of those posts within each category. Non-post requirements would be shown by section, with an indicative distribution by the 11 major categories of objects of expenditures used in the current programme budget;

(b) Budget sections. Each budget section (see prototype in addendum 1) will have information on:

(i) Objectives for the biennium;

(ii) Expected results;

(iii) Performance indicators;

(iv) Outputs;

(v) Resource requirements:

- Simplified staffing tables (Professional/General Service);
- Requirements for non-post items.

30. Under the proposals for results-based budgeting contained in the present report, resource requirements in each budget section would henceforth be presented at the aggregate level, which would be justified by the outputs required to satisfy the results sought. Detailed information by object of expenditure on the same pattern as is presently available would be provided as supplementary supporting material to the budget so as to enable the Advisory Committee to fully scrutinize resource requirements.

V. Implications of results-based budgeting

Intergovernmental and oversight bodies

31. Results-based budgeting would require a change in the approach to reviewing the programme budgets, as focus at the intergovernmental and oversight level would need to be on expected results rather than on inputs. It may be anticipated that the Committee for Programme and Coordination would have an enhanced role, not only in its review of the results to be achieved at the time of consideration of the Secretary-General's proposed programme budget, but also in its review of the results report after the close of the biennium to determine whether or not results have been achieved, on the basis of which the budget outline for the subsequent biennium would be approved. It should be noted at this point that results-based information generated as a part of the monitoring and evaluation processes would be handled by the Secretariat on the same basis as all monitoring and evaluation materials. Reports would be produced by the Secretariat for Member States, which would continue to exercise the role of making value judgements and deciding what follow-up action is appropriate as regards future programme design and implementation.

Link with the performance appraisal system

32. As far as the Secretariat is concerned, programme managers would be held fully accountable for the achievement of results. Programme performance could also be linked to the performance appraisal system (PAS) of programme and line managers once sufficient confidence has been built up in the performance indicators used for performance measurement. This will inevitably take time, and the first biennium in which performance indicators are used should be regarded as a test or pilot phase.

Modification of the Regulations and Rules Governing the Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation

33. Results-based budgeting could also have implications for the revision of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, but not immediately. It may be recalled that programme budgeting was introduced as a practice some 13 years before regulations and rules relating to the subject were introduced. Nothing in the Financial Regulations and Rules nor in the Regulations and Rules

Governing Programme Planning would preclude the introduction of results-based budgeting in the form proposed in the present report. Indeed, as pointed out in paragraph 9, a number of provisions in the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning presage the introduction of a results-based approach. The Secretariat is of the view that, in light of the evolutionary nature of the changes being proposed on the basis of experience both acquired and to be acquired, it would be appropriate at this stage to operate solely on the basis of individual General Assembly resolutions rather than on the basis of hastily constructed modifications to the relevant regulations and rules. Once practice has proved the new approaches to be durable and robust, the relevant provisions from applicable resolutions could easily be codified for future revisions of the regulations and rules.

VI. Issues to be addressed

34. The General Assembly may wish to address a number of issues with respect to shifting from the current system to results-based budgeting, as indicated below.

Changes to the format of each budget section

35. As the format of each budget section would continue to provide information on outputs and objectives, the addition of expected results and performance indicators should strengthen the overall presentation. This would, however, add to the length of the budget document. In keeping with the thrust to change the emphasis from an input orientation to a results orientation, it would be appropriate to lessen the detailed input information presented in the document. Accordingly, somewhat simplified information on post and non-post resource requirements would be incorporated in the budget document. However, so as to ensure that the Advisory Committee has the same level of detailed information as currently available, it is proposed that supplementary materials on resource requirements for each section be provided to the Advisory Committee at the same level of detail as exists in the current budget format. This would allow the same level of resource scrutiny to continue until such time as the results-based approach has proved itself as a matter of experience to be superior to current programme budget arrangements.

36. The extent to which the rigidities of inputs would be relaxed *within* the two main categories would be as follows:

(a) Post requirements. The current levels of post requirements would be identified, in the overview of each budget section, by only four levels, namely one for Assistant Secretaries General (ASGs) and Under-Secretaries General (USGs), one for Director levels (D-1/D-2), one for all Professional staff (P-1/P-5) and one for all categories of General Service staff. This would be similar to the approach taken by many specialized agencies where their budgets do not show the detailed levels of all staff;

(b) Non-post requirements. The current non-post objects of expenditures could be identified by three groupings, namely:

(i) Non-staff compensation;

(ii) Hospitality;

(iii) All other operating expenses.

37. It may be noted that the prototype provided in addendum 1 currently shows all non-staff resources as a single entry, but this could easily be modified to provide the breakdown suggested above.

Learning process

38. Although the changes in budget format foreseen in connection with a shift to results-based budgeting would involve the provision of objectives in a biennial context, expected results, performance indicators and simplified financial data, it would be prudent to approach the changes with carefully moderated and realistic expectations. Not every attempt to formulate objectives, results information and performance indicators will meet with immediate success. Indeed, the identification of appropriate and relevant performance indicators is a difficult process that has to be precisely tailored to each substantive programme area. Some indicators, while ideal in theory, could be unwieldy in practice. It is to be expected that the Organization will need to go through a learning process in which initially identified expected results and related performance indicators will need to be refined, modified or replaced. To this end, a guide to results-based budgeting has been prepared to assist programme managers in formulating their programme narratives, including the establishment of performance indicators. Briefing and training sessions would also be made available.

Phasing the changes

39. Under the circumstances, the Secretariat believes that it would be appropriate, in addition to presenting the full proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 in the current format, to also present fascicles for three budget sections utilizing the format for results-based budgeting as a prototype. This would provide an opportunity

for the Secretariat and Member States to test the proposed format under realistic conditions. Feedback from Member States would provide additional guidance for the further refinement and modification of the new budget format. As was the case with the introduction of the programme budget in 1974, benefits would also be derived from a period of practical experience and intensive cultivation throughout the Secretariat of the necessary expertise – learning by doing.

VII. Conclusions and recommendation

40. On the basis of the foregoing, the conclusions reached may be summarized as follows:

(a) Existing budgetary arrangements have succeeded in moving the United Nations away from a pure input budget, but these arrangements have not yet fulfilled their potential for optimizing programme effectiveness and resource utilization;

(b) A shift to results-based budgeting, if approved, would be an evolutionary development built on the existing foundation of the planning, programming, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation cycle;

(c) The need to define objectives more clearly and to determine the results to be achieved could be satisfied by modifying the budget document format to incorporate objectives for the biennium, expected results and performance indicators;

(d) A shift to results-based budgeting would facilitate analysis of programme implementation for use in decision-making, not only by Member States at the policy level, but also by programme managers when determining the scope and nature of activities to be undertaken and outputs to be delivered in pursuit of the objectives;

(e) Results-based budgeting represents continuing efforts to respond to the concerns of Member States by improving not only the effectiveness of the Organization using performance indicators to measure the expected results, but also its management culture, with emphasis on authority, responsibility and accountability of programme managers;

(f) Programme managers would be required to focus on results, to take decisions on resource management for the implementation of their programmes and be held accountable for those decisions;

(g) If managers are to be held accountable for the results of their programmes, they must be empowered to manage their resources without undue restraints from central administration;

(h) A shift to results-based budgeting could not be perfected the first time around, namely, for the preparation of the proposed programme budget for 2000–2001. Experience at the national levels with implementing reform measures indicates that changes require time for new approaches to be adopted and adapted. Modifications, adjustments and refinements on the basis of lessons learned are to be expected before any new system is functioning optimally.

41. **It is therefore recommended that the General Assembly endorse the proposal that in addition to presenting the full programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 in the current format, the Secretary-General should also present fascicles for three budget sections utilizing the proposed format for results-based budgeting as a prototype.**

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/52/7), para. 30 (b).

[2] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/48/16), para. 235.

[3] Ibid., *Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 7* (A/46/7), para. 83.

[4] Ibid., *Supplement No. 16* (A/46/16), para. 398.

[5] Ibid., *Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/48/16), para. 236.

[6] Ibid., *Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/53/16), para. 33.

[7] Ibid., para. 219.

Annex

Glossary of results-based budgeting terms

Activity	Action taken to transform resources (inputs) into outputs.
Effectiveness	Extent to which results are achieved.
Efficiency	How well inputs are converted to outputs.
End-user/client	The recipient or beneficiary of an output or result.
Evaluation	Determination of the relevance, effectiveness and impact of the outputs, projects, subprogrammes or programmes in light of the objectives and expected results.
Expected results or results	Desired outcomes involving benefits to end-users/clients, expressed as a quantitative standard, value or rate. Results are the direct consequence or effect of the generation of outputs, leading to the fulfilment of a certain objective.
Inputs	Personnel and other resources necessary for producing outputs and achieving results.
Monitoring	Tracking and determining the actual delivery of an output in comparison with the commitments as reflected in the programme budget.
Objective	An overall desired achievement, involving a process of change and aimed at meeting certain needs of identified end-users/clients within a given period of time. Objectives can be met through reaching certain results.
Output	Final product or service delivered by a (sub)programme to end-users/clients.
Performance indicator	A feature or characteristic used to measure whether the results have been achieved.
Performance measurement	The determination of values of performance indicators for a given period of time or at a certain reference date.
Results-based budgeting	Programme budget process in which: (a) programme formulation revolves around a set of predefined objectives and expected results; (b) expected results justify the resource requirements which are derived from and linked to outputs required to achieve such results; and (c) actual performance in achieving results is measured by objective performance indicators.

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Agenda items 30 and 112
United Nations reform: measures and proposals
Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Results-based budgeting

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. The present report is an addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on results-based budgeting (A/53/500) submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 52/12 B, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit, through the competent bodies, a detailed report that would include a full explanation for the proposed change, and the methodology to be used, as well as a mock-up of one or more sections of the budget for consideration.

2. The present report contains, for illustrative purposes only, a prototype of two subprogrammes of section 6, Legal affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999, to reflect the proposals made in the above-mentioned report on results-based budgeting. It should be emphasized that, while the Office of Legal Affairs has assisted in producing the prototype, it is in the process of further refining its objectives, expected results and performance indicators, in an effort to improve compliance with the definitions and application of the results-based approach to programme budgeting.

3. The prototype presents in clear and simple terms the objectives of the Organization in legal affairs as they pertain to subprogramme 3, Progressive development and codification of international law, and subprogramme 6, Custody, registration and publication of treaties; the results emanating from those objectives, expressed as benefits to end-users/clients; and indicators by which programme managers would measure the extent to which the results have been achieved. The prototype reflects the direction towards which the United Nations is headed in the implementation of its varied programmes and provides the necessary link between resources and expected results. In this regard, the prototype includes new, modified and existing elements.

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New elements

4. **Statement of objectives**. The statements of objectives for each subprogramme have been formulated to focus on what could be accomplished within the programme budget period, involving a process of change and aimed at meeting certain needs of identified end-users/clients within a given period of time.

5. **Statement of expected results**. Expected results have been included to indicate the desired outcome involving benefits to end-users, to be reached through the delivery of outputs and leading to the fulfilment of the objective.

6. **Performance indicators**. Distinguished from workload statistics, performance indicators have been established to represent features or characteristics to be used for measuring whether the results have been achieved.

7. These new elements would apply to the programme of work and programme support components of the budget document.

Modified elements

8. **Subprogramme introduction**. The one-paragraph introduction, which describes the main activities, would be augmented by an indication of major changes since the previous biennium, significant external factors or key resource issues that may have substantial impact on the achievement of the subprogramme's expected results, and intended end-users/clients of the expected results.

9. **Outputs**. This section follows the format previously shown for "Activities". The citation of outputs would reflect only the final products or services delivered by a subprogramme to end-users/clients and would not include the activities leading to the production of the final product/service.

10. **Resource requirements (inputs)**. In the modified budget format, resource requirements would henceforth be presented at the aggregate level.

Existing elements

11. **Budget methodology**. There would be no change in the existing budget methodology in terms of (i) the resource base; (ii) proposed resource changes to the current budget; and (iii) recosting for fluctuations in the rates for inflation and currency.

12. **Overview of each budget section**. As in previous bienniums, this section includes, among other things, (a) a brief statement of the overall objectives of the budget section at the programme level; (b) the strategic directions and mandates of the programme; (c) a brief summary of extrabudgetary resources; (d) a summary table on estimated percentage distribution of the total resources of the programme between regular budget and extrabudgetary resources; and (e) the estimated resource growth for the regular budget resources.

PROTOTYPE

United Nations For illustrative purposes only A/52/6 (Sect. 6)

General Assembly
Fifty-second session

15 October 1998

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999*

Part III International justice and law

Section 6
Legal affairs
(Programme 4 of the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001)

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* The present document contains section 6 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999. The complete proposed programme budget will subsequently be issued in final printed form as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/52/6/Rev.1).

Section 6
Legal affairs
(Programme 4 of the medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001)

Overview

6.1 The Office of Legal Affairs is responsible for the implementation of the work programme under this section. The programme is guided by the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, namely ILC and UNCITRAL. Guidance is also given by the meeting of States parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

6.2 The activities for which the Office of Legal Affairs is responsible fall within the framework of programme 4, Legal affairs, as it appears in the medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001 (A/51/6/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1).

6.3 The overall objectives of programme 4 are: (a) to provide a unified central legal service for the United Nations; (b) to contribute to the progressive development and codification of international public and trade law; (c) to promote the strengthening, development and effective implementation of the international legal order for the seas and oceans; and (d) to register and publish treaties and to perform the depositary functions of the Secretary-General.

6.4 The official responsible for managing this programme is the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel of the United Nations.

6.5 The budget proposal reflects a comprehensive internal review of all subprogrammes. With respect to subprogrammes 1-3 and 5, the conclusion is that they should continue unchanged. The conclusion is based on guidance received from the General Assembly as well as on feed-back from other entities with which the Office of Legal Affairs interacts. The details are explained below. Special attention, on the other hand, has been given to significant changes in subprogrammes 4, Law of the sea and ocean affairs, and 6, Custody, registration and publication of treaties.

6.6 With respect to subprogramme 4, important developments have occurred in the field of the law of the sea that have made it necessary to redefine in part the role of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, which has been reorganized to reflect current needs. In particular, account has been taken of the establishment of two new treaty organs which, although they are autonomous, are nevertheless linked to the United Nations: the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and the International Seabed Authority. The focus of this Division will now be on its new mandate by the General Assembly, *inter alia*, to assist States and international organizations in ensuring consistency of ocean-related legal instruments and programmes with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and related agreements, and to provide to the Assembly an overview of developments and emerging issues in law of the sea and ocean affairs.

6.7 With regard to subprogramme 6, radical changes designed to rationalize the work of the Treaty Section have been implemented. The computerization programme in this section is well under way. The backlog that had developed over a number of years is being addressed through a multifaceted approach and is

expected to be eliminated by 1999. Furthermore, in order to enhance efficiency, four Professional posts and one General Service post have been redeployed to the Treaty Section from the Copy Preparation and Proof-Reading Section, Office of Conference and Support Services.

6.8 Special effort will be made during the biennium to expedite, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 51/209 of 17 December 1996, the preparation and publication of the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*. The summary of the practice of the principal organs pertaining to the 111 articles of the Charter of the United Nations has always been the responsibility of six separate departments/offices in the Secretariat. The publication of the *Supplement*, therefore, calls for and depends on timely completion of the respective tasks by all concerned. The Office of Legal Affairs itself prepares studies on some 25 Charter articles distributed according to competence among the various divisions. The office also chairs the Inter-Departmental Review Committee for the final review.

6.9 The estimated percentage distribution of the total resources of the programme in 1998–1999 would be as follows:

	Regular budget	*Extra-budgetary*
	(percentage)	
A Policy-making organs	9.9	—
B Programme of work	85.7	100.0
Subprogramme 1 Overall direction, management and coordination of legal advice and services to the United Nations as a whole	9.1	18.4
Subprogramme 2 General legal services to United Nations organs and programmes	12.0	70.0
Subprogramme 3 Progressive development and codification of international law	14.2	4.8
Subprogramme 4 Law of the sea and ocean affairs	16.7	1.0
Subprogramme 5 Progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade	10.6	5.8
Subprogramme 6 Custody, registration and publication of treaties	23.1	—
C Programme support	4.4	—
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

6.10 The estimated resource growth for regular budget resources would be 5.0 per cent at 1997–1998 rates.

Table 6.1 **Summary of requirements by component [new presentation]**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	1994-1995 expenditures	1996-1997 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	1998-1999 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
A. Policy-making organs	3 253.0	3 174.5	87.2	2.7	3 261.7	60.8	3 322.5
B. Programme of work	26 936.2	25 924.3	1 242.0	4.7	27 166.3	1 540.6	28 706.9
C. Programme support	—	1 155.7	207.6	17.9	1 363.3	86.1	1 449.4
Total	**30 189.2**	**30 254.5**	**1 536.8**	**5.0**	**31 791.3**	**1 687.5**	**33 478.8**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

Total	**3 509.0**	**4 107.3**	—	—	—	—	**3 957.3**
Total (1) and (2)	**33 698.2**	**34 361.8**	**1 536.8**	**5.0**	**31 791.3**	**1 687.5**	**37 436.1**

Table 6.2 **Post requirements [new presentation]**

Programme: Legal affairs

	Established posts		Temporary posts					
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources		Total	
	1996-1997	1998-1999	1996-1997	1998-1999	1996-1997	1998-1999	1996-1997	1998-1999
Professional category and above								
USG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-1/2	12	11	—	—	2	2	14	13
P-1/5	67	67	—	—	9	8	76	77
Total	**80**	**79**	**—**	**—**	**11**	**10**	**91**	**89**
General Service category	**65**	**63**	**—**	**—**	**7**	**6**	**72**	**69**
Grand total	**145**	**142**	**—**	**—**	**18**	**16**	**163**	**158**

A. Policy-making organs

1. International Law Commission

Resource requirements: $1,874,900 [modified presentation]

[Statements of objectives and results, and performance indicators not required for all policy-making organs.]

6.11 The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 174 (II) of 21 November 1947. The Commission has as its objective the promotion of the progressive development

of international law and its codification. It consists of 34 members who are persons of recognized competence in international law. Unless otherwise decided by the General Assembly, the Commission meets annually for 12 weeks and reports to the Assembly, which provides guidance to the Commission on its programme of work. For 1997, the General Assembly in paragraph 12 of its resolution 51/160 of 16 December 1996 decided that the Commission should meet for 10 weeks. The Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs under subprogramme 3 provides substantive servicing for the Commission.

6.12 The estimated requirements of $1,874,900 would provide for the travel and honoraria of the Chairman and 32 members of the Commission, as well as for the external printing costs of the *Yearbook of the International Law Commission*.

[modified presentation]

Summary of resource requirements – International Law Commission

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)[1]				*Posts*			
	1996-1997		*1998-1999*		*1996-1997*		*1998-1999*	
	RB	*XB*	*RB*	*XB*	*RB*	*XB*	*RB*	*XB*
Post	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-post	1 874.9	—	1 874.9	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1 874.9	—	1 874.9	—	—	—	—	—

2. United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

Resource requirements: $347,600

6.13 UNCITRAL, consisting of 36 Member States, is charged by the General Assembly in its resolution 2205 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 with the development of the progressive unification and harmonization of international trade law, which corresponds to subprogramme 5. The Commission carries out its tasks with the assistance of the International Trade Law Branch as its secretariat in one annual meeting of varying duration of up to 6 weeks in length, but usually of 3 or 4 weeks duration, and in working group meetings on specialized topics of up to a total of 12 weeks total duration per year.

6.14 The estimated requirements of $347,600 relate to attendance by the Chairman of the Commission at meetings of the Sixth Committee, travel of staff from Vienna to provide substantive and technical service, external printing costs of volumes XXVIII and XXIX of the *Yearbook of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law* and reprinting of previously published texts.

Summary of resource requirements – United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)				*Posts*			
	1996-1997		*1998-1999*		*1996-1997*		*1998-1999*	
	RB	*XB*	*RB*	*XB*	*RB*	*XB*	*RB*	*XB*
Post	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-post	347.6	—	347.6	—	—	—	—	—
Total	347.6	—	347.6	—	—	—	—	—

3. United Nations Administrative Tribunal (including its secretariat)
Resource requirements: $1,100,000

6.15 The United Nations Administrative Tribunal is the independent organ competent to hear and pass judgement upon applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations Secretariat or of their terms of appointment as well as applications alleging non-observance of the regulations and rules of UNJSPF, arising out of decisions by the Fund. The Tribunal was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 351 A (IV) of 24 November 1949. It is composed of seven members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, who are appointed by the Assembly initially for three years and may be reappointed. The competence of the Tribunal extends to the secretariats of the associated programmes that are financed from voluntary contributions, such as UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR and UNRWA. Under article 14 of the statute, the competence of the Tribunal has also been extended to IMO and ICAO.

6.16 The Secretariat provides substantive, technical and administrative servicing of the sessions of the Tribunal, including legal research and analysis of precedents; preparation of draft summaries of facts and contentions of parties for judgements to be rendered by the Tribunal; analysis and research of documentation relevant to cases on appeal to the Tribunal; consultations with administrations of subsidiary organs of the United Nations, the secretariat of UNJSPF and the administrations of the specialized agencies subject to the jurisdiction of the Tribunal (ICAO and IMO); and conducting the external relations of the Tribunal, including its relations with the secretariat of ILO. During the biennium the Secretariat will also publish the recurrent publication *Judgements of the Administrative Tribunal*, volumes XIII and XIV, each in English and French. The estimated requirements for the Tribunal, including its secretariat, would amount to $1,100,000.

Summary of resource requirements – United Nations Administrative Tribunal

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)				*Posts*			
	1996-1997		*1998-1999*		*1996-1997*		*1998-1999*	
	RB	*XB*	*RB*	*XB*	*RB*	*XB*	*RB*	*XB*
Post	361.0	295.0	403.2	—	2	2	2	—
Non-post	526.5	—	696.8	—	—	—	—	—
Total	887.5	295.2	1 100.0	—	2	2	2	—

B. Programme of work

[Subprogrammes 1 and 2 excluded from this presentation]

Subprogramme 3
Progressive development and codification of international law
Resource requirements: $4,753,400 [modified presentation]

Introduction

6.17 This subprogramme is carried out by the Codification Division, which is headed by a Director who is accountable to the Legal Counsel. The main activities are: (a) to assist and provide legal research services

and parliamentary resources to the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization and other law-making organs of the United Nations, including diplomatic conferences, in the codification and development of international law; (b) to prepare analytical studies and draft legal instruments; (c) to produce publications in the field of international law for dissemination for promoting international law; (d) to organize seminars and training programmes; and, (e) to prepare, review and coordinate studies for the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*. The end-users of the outputs of this subprogramme are Member States, intergovernmental bodies, institutions and legal scholars involved in international law.

Objectives for the biennium, expected results and performance indicators [new presentation]

6.18 For the biennium 1998–1999, the objectives and corresponding results and performance indicators would be as follows:

Objective 1: To promote the acceptance and respect of Member States for the principles of international law and to encourage the efforts of Member States in the progressive development and codification of public international law.	
Expected results	**Performance indicators**
(a) High-quality substantive support provided to United Nations bodies dealing with international law.	(a) Satisfaction with quality of preparatory work and support; formulation and/or adoption of legal instruments.
(b) Facilitation of decision-making and policy direction in the field of public international law.	(b) Timely delivery of reports and research studies to organs and subsidiary organs of the United Nations.

Objective 2: To encourage the dissemination and wider appreciation of international law among the general public.	
Expected results	**Performance indicators**
(a) Increased availability of legal publications, including the *Yearbook of the International Law Commission*, the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*, the *Legislative Series*, the *United Nations Reports of International Arbitral Awards* and proceedings of codification conferences.	(a) Number of studies, reports or manuscripts prepared and submitted for production; number of recurrent publications/series which are available up to and including volume 1997; number of ad hoc publications/reports published or submitted for production; coverage of information or activities placed on Internet.
(b) Increased scope of the Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law.	(b) Number of group training sessions organized (including seminars, workshops and fellowships under the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law) and geographic coverage of the participants; geographic coverage of such training; and satisfactory feedback from participants.

Outputs [modified presentation]

6.19 During the biennium, the following outputs would be delivered:

(a) *Services to intergovernmental and expert bodies*

(i) Substantive services to meetings

a. General Assembly and ad hoc subsidiary organs of the Sixth Committee

i. Sixth Committee of the General Assembly (two sessions, 70 meetings per session);

ii. Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (two sessions, 20 meetings per session);

iii. Preparatory Committee for the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (one session, 30 meetings);

iv. Ad Hoc Committee on the elaboration of legal instruments for the prevention of terrorist acts (one session, 30 meetings);

v. Advisory Committee of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (two sessions, 20 meetings per session);

b. International Law Commission: two sessions, 84 meetings per session;

c. Diplomatic conference

i. Conference on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (one or two sessions, four to six weeks of meetings per session);

ii. International conference to consider the draft articles adopted by the International Law Commission on the Jurisdictional Immunity of States and their property (one session, 30 meetings);

(ii) Parliamentary documentation

a. Sixth Committee of the General Assembly

i. Report on the United Nations Decade of International Law (1999);

ii. Report on effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (1998–1999);

iii. Report on the status of the protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts (1998–1999);

iv. Report on measures to eliminate international terrorism (1998–1999);

v. Report on the implementation of the Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (1998–1999);

vi. Reports on other subjects, as requested by the General Assembly;

vii. Reports of the Sixth Committee to the General Assembly and assistance to the Sixth Committee's Rapporteur;

b. The International Law Commission. Analytical studies and reports on the reservations to treaties; succession of States and impact on nationality; diplomatic protection; and unilateral acts of States;

c. Subsidiary organs of the Sixth Committee

i. Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization. Pre-session and in-session studies and documentation; draft reports of the Committee; assistance to the Rapporteur;

ii. Preparatory Committee for the Establishment of an International Criminal Court. Pre-session and in-session studies and documentation; draft reports of the Committee; assistance to the Rapporteur;

iii. Ad Hoc Committee on the elaboration of legal instruments for the prevention of terrorist acts. Pre-session and in-session studies and documentation; draft reports of the Committee; assistance to the Rapporteur;

iv. Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law. In-session studies and documentation;

v. Working Group on the Implementation of Charter Provisions relating to Assistance to Third States Affected by the Application of Sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter. In-session studies and documentation;

(b) *Other substantive outputs*

(i) Legal instruments promoted and guidelines and standards developed

a. Convention on the non-navigational uses of international watercourses;

b. Convention on the establishment of an international criminal court;

c. Legal instruments for the prevention of terrorist acts;

d. Programme for the final term (1997–1999) of the United Nations Decade of International Law;

(ii) Recurrent publications

a. *Yearbook of the International Law Commission* (General Assembly resolution 174/II). Volume II, part I, 1996; volume II, part II, 1996; volume I, 1997; volume II, part I, 1997; volume II, part II, 1997;

b. *United Nations Juridical Yearbook* (General Assembly resolutions 814 (XVIII), 2479 (XXIII), 3006 (XXVII) and 35/29). Volume 1989; volume 1995; cumulative index; volume 1996; and volume 1997;

c. *Legislative Series* (General Assembly resolution 174/11). Volumes 23 and 24;

d. *Reports of International Arbitral Awards*. Volume XXII;

e. *Supplements to the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*;

(iii) Non-recurrent publications. Proceedings of the Conference on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court: volume I (summary records); and volume II (proposals, reports and other documents);

(iv) Seminars. Group training, including seminars and workshops and fellowships under the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (General Assembly resolution 50/43);

(v) Electronic, audio and video issuances. Incorporation into electronic format for Internet dissemination of the following documents:

a. *United Nations Juridical Yearbook* (chap. VI on legal opinions);

b. *Summaries of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders of the International Court of Justice*;

c. Weekly United Nations home page;

d. Report of the International Law Commission;

e. Establishment of an audio-visual library for disseminating audio and video tapes on international law topics for teaching purposes;

(c) *International cooperation and inter-agency coordination and liaison*. External relations

(i) Coordination, in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 49/50 of 9 December 1994, of activities undertaken in the framework of the United Nations Decade of International Law by international organizations and institutions working in the field of international law;

(ii) Participation of staff members in activities relating to progressive development and codification of international law sponsored by intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations.

Summary of resource requirements – Codification Division

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)				*Posts*			
	1996-1997		*1998-1999*		*1996-1997*		*1998-1999*	
	RB	*XB*	*RB*	*XB*	*RB*	*XB*	*RB*	*XB*
Post	3 600.5	—	4 083.1	—	21	—	21	—
Non-post	408.0	189.0	670.3	189.0	—	—	—	—
Total	4 008.5	189.0	4 753.4	189.0	21	—	21	—

[Subprogrammes 4 and 5 are excluded from this presentation]

Subprogramme 6
Custody, registration and publication of treaties
Resource requirements: $7,724,500

Introduction

6.20 Consistent with the objectives of the Charter, in particular Article 102, the key objectives of this subprogramme are to register and publish treaties and provide advice and assistance on treaties and treaty-related matters, thereby facilitating open diplomacy and respect for international treaty obligations. The end-users of the work of this subprogramme are Member States, foreign offices of Governments, entities of the United Nations system and other international agencies.

Objectives for the biennium, expected results and performance indicators

6.21 For the biennium 1998–1999, the objectives and corresponding expected results and performance indicators would be as follows:

Objective 1: To implement an accelerated registration and publication programme with a view to reducing/eliminating the backlogs in the production of the United Nations *Treaty Series*, and the United Nations *Treaty Series Cumulative Index*.

Expected results	Performance indicators
(a) Availability of up-to-date treaty publications to foreign offices, permanent missions to the United Nations, organizations of the United Nations system, other international organizations and non-governmental organizations and other entities, academics and members of the public.	(a) Number of treaties, etc., registered and published within a specific time period.
(b) Substantial reduction/elimination of the historical backlogs in the production of the United Nations *Treaty Series* and the United Nations *Treaty Series Cumulative Index*.	(b) Timely release of the United Nations *Treaty Series*, the *Monthly Statement of Treaties* and related documents and the elimination/reduction of historical backlogs; number of treaties, international agreements, etc., registered and published.
(c) Greater and more effective electronic access to the publications of the Treaty Section, including through the Internet, by foreign offices, missions, the United Nations and other international agencies, non-governmental organizations and other entities, academics and members of the public.	(c) Number of users accessing the electronic database increase.

Objective 2: To discharge the Secretary-General's depositary function in a timely and high quality manner.	
Expected results	**Performance indicators**
Timely and high quality information and advice on the status of instruments deposited with the Secretary-General, final clauses, including the depositary's legal responsibilities and other related matters, received by the Member States, intergovernmental bodies, bodies of the United Nations system and others.	Satisfaction with information and advice provided; increased access to the electronic database; and, timely release of the annual publication *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*.

Objective 3: To increase knowledge and understanding of treaties and issues related thereto and encourage respect for the international treaty framework through provision of advice and assistance on treaties and treaty-related matters.	
Expected results	**Performance indicators**
High quality and timely advice and assistance to foreign offices, permanent missions to the United Nations, organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations on a wide range of legal and technical issues related to treaty matters.	Number of users of publications and electronic database at the close of the biennium compared to the beginning of the biennium; number of requests received for advisory assistance compared to the previous biennium.

Outputs

6.22 During the biennium, the following outputs would be delivered:

(a) *Substantive outputs*

(i) Treaties registered pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter

a. Approximately 5,000 new treaties and international agreements registered and subsequent actions relating to more than 40,000 treaties and international agreements already registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat; information on the status of registered instruments provided to Member States, intergovernmental organizations, the Secretariat, United Nations bodies and other entities;

b. Information on registered instruments updated and provided to users through the electronic medium, including the Internet;

(ii) Treaties published pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter

a. Treaties prepared for publication in the United Nations *Treaty Series*, including legal analysis; documentation submitted by the registering parties compiled and prepared for translation into English and/or French, as necessary; editorial material added; comprehensive database for references included in the United Nations *Treaty Series* set up and maintained;

b. Treaties prepared for desktop publishing, including through the use of documentation submitted in the electronic format; and documents scanned into the system for processing;

(iii) Depositary

a. Custody of approximately 500 multilateral treaties and related instruments for which the Secretary-General performs depository functions in accordance with relevant final clauses; 3,600 formalities for the biennium consisting of approximately 2,700 actions (signatures, ratifications, accessions, successions, acceptances, declarations, reservations) and 900 depositary notifications concerning multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General; information on the status of multilateral treaties to international organizations, Governments, the Secretariat, United Nations bodies and other entities; establishment of certified true copies of multilateral treaties for Governments and intergovernmental organizations; instruments rectified as required;

b. *Summary of Practice of the Secretary-General as Depository of Multilateral Treaties* prepared;

(iv) Indexation. United Nations *Treaty Series Cumulative Index* database maintained, updated and managed;

(v) General legal advice and services. Legal advice provided on all aspects of treaty law and depositary, registration and publication practice to Governments, intergovernmental organizations, units of the Secretariat and other entities; and papers and other material prepared for delivery at public gatherings;

(b) *Other substantive outputs (publications)*

a. Manuscripts prepared and camera-ready proofs established for the publication *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*, status as at 31 December 1998 (ST/LEG/SER.E/14) and status as at 31 December 1999 (ST/LEG/SER.E/15); preparation of the *Summary of Practice of the Secretary-General as Depository of Multilateral Treaties*;

b. Manuscripts prepared and camera-ready proofs established for 24 bilingual issues (English/French) of the *Monthly Statement of Treaties and International Agreements Registered or Filed and Recorded with the Secretariat* (ST/LEG/SER.A/...);

c. Manuscripts prepared for typesetting and printing (in due course, repro-copied) of 140 volumes of the United Nations *Treaty Series* in the biennium;

d. Printed volumes of the United Nations *Treaty Series* prepared and treaties submitted for registration and publication for dissemination on the electronic medium, including on LAN and the Internet;

e. Six internally compiled and typeset volumes of the United Nations *Treaty Series Cumulative Index* covering volumes 1401–1700 of the United Nations *Treaty Series*. In addition, a CD-ROM version of the United Nations *Treaty Series Cumulative Index* is being considered;

f. Further updated and enhanced database.

Summary of resource requirements – Treaty Section								
	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)				*Posts*			
	1996–1997		*1998–1999*		*1996–1997*		*1998–1999*	
	RB	*XB*	*RB*	*XB*	*RB*	*XB*	*RB*	*XB*
Post	4 355.2	—	5 850.0	—	31	—	36	—
Non-post	1 602.4	—	1 874.5	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5 957.6	—	7 724.5	—	31	—	36	—

C. Programme support

Resource requirements: $1,449,400

Introduction

6.23 The Executive Office provides administrative services to the Office of Legal Affairs in connection with financial and human resources. It assists the Under-Secretary-General in the preparation of the medium-term plan, the preparation and monitoring of the programme budget, financial management of trust funds and extrabudgetary resources and control and coordination of requirements related to general office administration.

Objectives for the biennium, expected results and performance indicators

6.24 For the biennium 1998–1999, the objectives and corresponding results and performance indicators would be as follows:

Objective 1: To ensure an effective, efficient and systematic management of expenditures.	
Expected results	**Performance indicators**
(a) Strict compliance with United Nations financial rules and regulations, policies, procedures and budgetary policies in the financial administration of departmental programmes.	(a) Number of audit observations, notes/memoranda of the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts on non-compliance with financial rules and regulations, policies and procedures and budgetary policies.
(b) Economical and cost-effective utilization of financial and staff resources in accordance with approved expenditure levels of the department's programme budget.	(b) Increased use of technological innovations; consolidated travel plans; decreased requests for overtime; decreased requirements for general temporary assistance; streamlined departmental operating machinery, etc.

Objective 2: To provide effective and efficient management of trust fund accounts.	
Expected results	**Performance indicators**
Timely approval of allotment of resources and timely implementation of trust fund project activities.	Timely issuance of accurate and comprehensive cost plans, performance reports; timely obligation of resources.

Objective 3: To ensure that the human resources requirements of the department are met.	
Expected results	**Performance indicators**
Fully staffed operations in the department.	Decrease in vacancy level.

Objective 4: To ensure efficient delivery of office services.	
Expected results	**Performance indicators**
Timely provision of services, supplies and equipment to facilitate staff activities related to carrying out departmental mandate.	Timely requisition for and delivery of goods and services.

Outputs

6.25 During the biennium, the following outputs would be delivered:

(a) **x number** of responses to audit observations, notes to memoranda of the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts on non-compliance with financial rules and regulations, policies and procedures and budgetary policies;

(b) **x number** of cost plans, performance reports, allotment advice requests to the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts;

(c) **x number** of vacancy announcements and recommendations for appointments;

(d) **x number** of requisitions for goods and services.

Summary of resource requirements – Programme support

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)				*Posts*			
	1996–1997		*1998–1999*		*1996–1997*		*1998–1999*	
	RB	*XB*	*RB*	*XB*	*RB*	*XB*	*RB*	*XB*
Post	1 026.0	—	1 234.6	—	7	—	7	—
Non-post	129.7	—	214.8	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1 155.7	—	1 449.4	—	7	—	7	—

[End of proposed programme budget presentation]

Annex

Indicative resource tables and narratives for review by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Table 6.1 **Summary of requirements by component**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	*1994-1995 expenditures*	*1996-1997 appropriations*	*Resource growth* Amount	Percentage	*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1998-1999 estimates*
A. Policy-making organs							
1. International Law Commission	1 956.8	1 944.8	(64.4)	(3.3)	1 880.4	(5.5)	1 874.9
2. United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	328.1	342.2	(0.1)	—	342.1	5.5	347.6
3. United Nations Administrative Tribunal (including its secretariat)	968.1	887.5	151.7	17.0	1 039.2	60.8	1 100.0
Subtotal	**3 253.0**	**3 174.5**	**87.2**	**2.7**	**3 261.7**	**60.8**	**3 322.5**
B. Programme of work							
1. Overall direction, management and coordination of legal advice and services	3 473.9	2 650.4	206.8	7.8	2 857.2	179.0	3 036.2
2. General legal services to United Nations organs and programmes	2 619.7	3 472.1	304.5	8.7	3 776.6	246.2	4 022.8
3. Progressive development and codification of international law	3 601.8	4 008.5	457.5	11.4	4 466.0	287.4	4 753.4
4. Law of the sea and ocean affairs	8 171.9	6 593.2	(1 327.9)	(20.1)	5 265.3	339.5	5 604.8
5. Progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade	3 214.5	3 242.5	291.5	8.9	3 534.0	31.2	3 565.2
6. Custody, registration and publication of treaties	5 854.4	5 957.6	1 309.6	21.9	7 267.2	457.3	7 724.5
Subtotal	**26 936.2**	**25 924.3**	**1 242.0**	**4.7**	**27 166.3**	**1 540.6**	**28 706.9**
C. Programme support Departmental administration	—	1 155.7	207.6	17.9	1 363.3	86.1	1 449.4
Subtotal	**—**	**1 155.7**	**207.6**	**17.9**	**1 363.3**	**86.1**	**1 449.4**
Total	**30 189.2**	**30 254.5**	**1 536.8**	**5.0**	**31 791.3**	**1 687.5**	**33 478.8**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1994-1995 expenditures	1996-1997 estimates	Source of funds	1998-1999 estimates
		(a) Services in support of:	
		(i) United Nations organizations:	
1 965.2	2 477.9	Support to extrabudgetary administrative structures	2 730.0
		(ii) Extrabudgetary activities:	
360.6	688.4	Peacekeeping operations	768.3
		(b) Substantive activities	
161.9	219.0	Trust Fund for the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Symposia	220.0
99.3	130.0	Trust Fund for the Seminar on International Law	130.0
31.9	33.0	Trust Fund for the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law — The Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship	40.0
—	500.0	Trust Fund to Assist States in the Judicial Settlement of Disputes through the International Court of Justice	—
100.2	—	Trust Fund for Supporting Developing Countries Participating in the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks	—
699.2	—	Trust Fund for the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992)	—
90.2	—	Special Account for the Preparatory Commission for the International Seabed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea for Pioneer Investors' Application Fees	—
—	—	Voluntary Fund to grant travel assistance to developing countries members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	10.0
0.5	9.0	Trust Fund for the Gilberto Amado Memorial Lecture	9.0
—	50.0	Trust Fund for the Least Developed Countries in the Work of the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court and in the 1998 Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries	50.0
		(c) Operational projects	
—	—	Bilateral sources	—
3 509.0	**4 107.3**		**3 957.3**
33 698.2	**34 361.8**		**37 436.1**

Table 6.2 **Summary by object of expenditure**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	*1994-1995 expenditures*	*1996-1997 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1998-1999 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	23 221.9	23 789.5	931.2	3.9	24 720.7	1 413.5	26 134.2
Other staff costs	530.0	381.7	(3.5)	(0.9)	378.2	22.0	400.2
Non-staff compensation	241.6	278.0	—	—	278.0	—	278.0
Consultants and experts	203.3	610.4	(76.7)	(12.5)	533.7	24.2	557.9
Travel	2 544.7	2 589.4	(88.4)	(3.4)	2 501.0	36.6	2 537.6
Contractual services	1 419.4	1 129.7	1 140.2	100.9	2 269.9	126.9	2 396.8
General operating expenses	807.6	270.3	90.0	33.2	360.3	20.8	381.1
Hospitality	3.4	6.6	(0.6)	(9.0)	6.0	0.4	6.4
Supplies and materials	82.5	47.2	24.6	52.1	71.8	4.3	76.1
Furniture and equipment	758.4	827.4	(492.6)	(59.5)	334.8	18.7	353.5
Grants and contributions	376.4	324.3	12.6	3.8	336.9	20.1	357.0
Total	**30 189.2**	**30 254.5**	**1 536.8**	**5.0**	**31 791.3**	**1 687.5**	**33 478.8**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1994-1995 expenditures	*1996-1997 estimates*	*Object of expenditure*	*1998-1999 estimates*
2 587.9	3 140.0	Posts	3 418.4
62.1	—	Other staff costs	—
23.6	438.3	Consultants and experts	75.0
598.0	262.4	Travel	240.0
30.2	50.0	Contractual services	3.0
73.4	13.6	General operating expenses	40.4
—	40.0	Supplies and materials	4.2
2.6	—	Furniture and equipment	6.3
131.2	163.0	Grants and contributions	170.0
3 509.0	**4 107.3**		**3 957.3**
Total (1) and (2)	**33 698.2**	**34 361.8**	**37 436.1**

Table 6.3 **Post requirements**

Programme: Legal affairs

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*		*Total*	
	1996-1997	*1998-1999*	*1996-1997*	*1998-1999*	*1996-1997*	*1998-1999*	*1996-1997*	*1998-1999*
Professional category and above								
USG	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-2	3	4	—	—	1	—	4	4
D-1	9	7	—	—	1	2	10	9
P-5	19	17	—	—	2	3	21	20
P-4/3	35	38	—	—	5	5	40	43
P-2/1	13	12	—	—	2	2	15	14
Total	**80**	**79**	**—**	**—**	**11**	**12**	**91**	**91**
General Service category								
Principal level	7	12	—	—	—	—	7	12
Other levels	58	51	—	—	7	6	65	57
Total	**65**	**63**	**—**	**—**	**7**	**6**	**72**	**69**
Grand total	**145**	**142**	**—**	**—**	**18**	**18**	**163**	**160**

A. Policy-making organs

1. International Law Commission

Table 6.4 **Summary by object of expenditure**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*1994-1995 expenditures*	*1996-1997 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1998-1999 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Non-staff compensation	195.6	232.0	—	—	232.0	—	232.0
Travel	1 711.7	1 701.1	(82.0)	(4.8)	1 619.1	(7.2)	1 611.9
Contractual services	49.5	11.7	17.6	150.4	29.3	1.7	31.0
Total	**1 956.8**	**1 944.8**	**(64.4)**	**(3.3)**	**1 880.4**	**(5.5)**	**1 874.9**

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Non-staff compensation

6.1 The estimated requirements of $232,000 would provide for honoraria of the Chairman and 32 members of the Commission, one member being excluded from accepting the payment by national legislation, and additional amounts payable to 6 special rapporteurs, at rates set by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/218 of 17 December 1980.

Travel

6.2 The estimated requirements of $1,619,100 relate to the travel and subsistence allowance of the members of the Commission ($1,403,300) and of the Legal Counsel and six staff members from the Codification Division to service the meetings of the Commission at Geneva ($215,800). The provision would cover the costs of (a) attendance by the Chairman and 33 members at the annual session at Geneva, which, in the light of the latest decision by the General Assembly, is estimated at 10 weeks; (b) attendance by the Chairman at the regular sessions of the Assembly during consideration of the Commission's reports; and (c) attendance by the Chairman or another representative of the Commission at the sessions of the four regional legal intergovernmental bodies (two weeks each) with which the Commission, pursuant to its statute, has established links of cooperation.

6.3 At its 1997 session, the Commission will consider whether it will have a split session (five weeks in Geneva and five weeks in New York). Such a split session would affect the cost only marginally.

Contractual services

6.4 The provision of $29,300 would provide for the external printing costs of the *Yearbook of the International Law Commission*.

2. United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

Table 6.5 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*1994-1995 expenditures*	*1996-1997 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1998-1999 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Travel	112.4	151.6	(0.1)	—	151.5	2.7	154.2
Contractual services	215.7	190.6	—	—	190.6	2.8	193.4
Total	**328.1**	**342.2**	**(0.1)**	**—**	**342.1**	**5.5**	**347.6**

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Travel

6.5 The estimated requirements of $151,500 relate to attendance by the Chairman of UNCITRAL at meetings of the Sixth Committee during its consideration of the report of the Commission and travel of staff from Vienna to provide substantive and technical service of one session of UNCITRAL in New York, of six working groups outside Vienna and to service two sessions of the Sixth Committee in New York, as well as the Legal Counsel's travel to one session of UNCITRAL in Vienna.

Contractual services

6.6 Estimated requirements of $190,600 relate to the external printing costs of volumes XXVIII and XXIX of the *Yearbook of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law*, as well as the reprinting of previously published texts.

3. United Nations Administrative Tribunal (including its secretariat)

Table 6.6 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	*1994-1995 expenditures*	*1996-1997 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1998-1999 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	354.6	358.6	5.1	1.4	363.7	23.1	386.8
Other staff costs	51.1	2.4	13.1	545.8	15.5	0.9	16.4
Non-staff compensation	46.0	46.0	—	—	46.0	—	46.0
Consultants and experts	—	—	40.3	—	40.3	2.4	42.7
Travel	438.6	433.1	31.0	7.1	464.1	27.8	491.9
Contractual services	67.2	42.2	58.5	138.6	100.7	6.0	106.7
General operating expenses	5.9	5.2	(2.4)	(46.1)	2.8	0.2	3.0
Supplies and materials	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and equipment	3.7	—	6.1	—	6.1	0.4	6.5
Total	**968.1**	**887.5**	**151.7**	**17.0**	**1 039.2**	**60.8**	**1 100.0**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1994-1995 expenditures	*1996-1997 estimates*	*Source of funds*	*1998-1999 estimates*
		(a) Services in support of:	
		(i) United Nations organizations	
191.8	295.2	Support to extrabudgetary administrative structures	—
—	—	(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	—
—	—	(b) Substantive activities	—
—	—	(c) Operational projects	—
Total	**191.8**	**295.2**		**—**
Total (1) and (2)	**1 159.9**	**1 182.7**		**1 100.0**

Table 6.7 **Post requirements**

Organizational unit: United Nations Administrative Tribunal

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*		*Total*	
	1996-1997	*1998-1999*	*1996-1997*	*1998-1999*	*1996-1997*	*1998-1999*	*1996-1997*	*1998-1999*
Professional category and above								
P-5	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
P-4/3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total	**1**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**2**	**1**
General Service category								
Other levels	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
Total	**1**	**1**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**2**	**1**
Grand total	**2**	**2**	**—**	**—**	**2[a]**	**—**	**4**	**2**

[a] Posts funded for a period of 15 months during the biennium 1996-1997

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

6.7 The estimated requirements of $363,700 would provide for the continuation of one P-5 post and one General Service post. The positive growth of $5,100 reflects the application of new standardized vacancy rates.

Other staff costs

6.8 The resource requirements of $15,500 under this heading would provide for overtime to assist the Tribunal in reducing the current backlog and for temporary assistance with respect to the servicing of the sessions of the Tribunal at Headquarters.

Non-staff compensation

6.9 Provision of $46,000 is for payment of honoraria to members of the Tribunal at the rates set by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/218.

Consultants and experts

6.10 The estimated requirements of $40,300 will enable the Executive Secretary to continue the updating in book form of the Tribunal's case law and to ensure preparation and publication of the *Judgements of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal*.

Travel

6.11 The provision of $464,100 relates to requirements for travel in connection with the attendance of seven members of the Tribunal at two sessions to be held in New York and two at Geneva and to travel of four staff members to service two meetings at Geneva.

Contractual services

6.12 The estimated requirements of $100,700 under this heading would provide for the cost of external printing of volumes XIII and XIV of the *Judgements of the Administrative Tribunal* in English and in French ($40,400) and for database acquisition and rental, and usage fees for the computerized index of case law of the Administrative Tribunals of the United Nations and ILO (LEXIS) ($60,300).

General operating expenses

6.13 The estimated requirements of $2,800 relate to maintenance of office automation equipment.

Equipment

6.14 A provision of $6,100 is proposed for acquisition of office automation equipment.

B. Programme of work

[Subprogrammes 1 and 2 excluded from this presentation]

Subprogramme 3
Progressive development and codification of international law

Table 6.8 **Summary by object of expenditure**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	*1994-1995 expenditures*	*1996-1997 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1998-1999 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	3 011.0	3 595.2	231.5	6.4	3 826.7	249.2	4 075.9
Other staff costs	35.8	5.3	1.5	28.3	6.8	0.4	7.2
Travel	10.9	17.1	(1.1)	(6.4)	16.0	1.0	17.0
Contractual services	136.0	27.0	199.6	739.2	226.6	13.5	240.1
General operating expenses	10.4	21.0	8.5	40.4	29.5	1.8	31.3
Supplies and materials	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and equipment	14.2	18.6	4.9	26.3	23.5	1.4	24.9
Grants and contributions	376.4	324.3	12.6	3.8	336.9	20.1	357.0
Total	**3 601.8**	**4 008.5**	**457.5**	**11.4**	**4 466.0**	**287.4**	**4 753.4**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

	1994-1995 expenditures	*1996-1997 estimates*	*Source of funds*	*1998-1999 estimates*
			(a) Services in support of:	
			(i) United Nations organizations	
			Support to extrabudgetary administrative structures	
	—	—		—
			(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	
	—	—	Peacekeeping operations	—
			(b) Substantive activities	
			Trust Fund for the Seminar on	
	99.3	130.0	International Law	130.0
			Trust Fund for the Gilberto Amado	
	0.5	9.0	Memorial Lecture	9.0
			Trust Fund for the Least Developed Countries in the Work of the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court and in the 1998 Diplomatic Conference of	
	—	50.0	Plenipotentiaries	50.0
	—	—	(c) Operational projects	—
Total	**99.8**	**189.0**		**189.0**
Total (1) and (2)	**3 701.6**	**4 197.5**		**4 942.4**

Table 6.9 **Post requirements**

Organizational unit: Codification Division

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*		*Total*	
	1996-1997	*1998-1999*	*1996-1997*	*1998-1999*	*1996-1997*	*1998-1999*	*1996-1997*	*1998-1999*
Professional category and above								
D-2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
D-1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
P-5	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
P-4/3	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
P-2/1	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Total	**14**	**14**	—	—	—	—	**14**	**14**
General Service category								
Other levels	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	7
Total	**7**	**7**	—	—	—	—	**7**	**7**
Grand total	**21**	**21**	—	—	—	—	**21**	**21**

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

6.15 The estimate of $3,826,700 would cover the cost of continuation of 14 Professional and higher level posts and 7 General Service posts. The resource growth of $231,500 reflects the effect of the application of new standardized vacancy rates.

Other staff costs

6.16 A provision of $6,800 is proposed for overtime requirements within the Codification Division.

Travel

6.17 The estimated requirements of $16,000 relate to attendance by staff at meetings and conferences of United Nations organs and other bodies held away from Headquarters and meetings of regional bodies with which the International Law Commission has established formal links. The meetings and conferences at locations other than Headquarters are mandated by the General Assembly in its resolution on the statute of the Commission (resolution 174 (II) of 21 November 1947).

Contractual services

6.18 The estimated requirements of $226,600 relate to the external printing costs of two volumes of the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*, two volumes of the *Legislative Series*, and one volume of the *United Nations Reports of International Arbitral Awards*. Printing of *Supplements* to the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* is also foreseen.

General operating expenses

6.19 An estimate of $29,500 would provide for the maintenance of office automation equipment.

Furniture and equipment

6.20 Resource requirements in the amount of $23,500 are proposed to provide for the acquisition of office automation equipment.

Grants and contributions

6.21 Requirements of $336,900 are estimated for the cost of travel and stipends for approximately 32 fellowships to participants from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in connection with the United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law at Geneva.

[Subprogrammes 4 and 5 excluded from this presentation]

Subprogramme 6
Custody, registration and publication of treaties

Table 6.10 **Summary by object of expenditure**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*1994-1995 expenditures*	*1996-1997 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1998-1999 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	4 045.0	4 083.1	1 202.2	29.4	5 285.3	338.8	5 624.1
Other staff costs	349.2	272.1	(58.9)	(21.6)	213.2	12.7	225.9
Consultants and experts	59.8	248.0	(197.8)	(79.7)	50.2	3.1	53.3
Contractual services	844.4	728.1	807.3	110.8	1 535.4	91.7	1 627.1
General operating expenses	83.8	110.6	(27.9)	(25.2)	82.7	5.0	87.7
Supplies and materials	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and equipment	463.1	515.7	(415.3)	(80.5)	100.4	6.0	106.4
Total	**5 854.4**	**5 957.6**	**1 309.6**	**21.9**	**7 267.2**	**457.3**	**7 724.5**

Table 6.11 **Post requirements**

Organizational unit: Treaty Section

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*		*Total*	
	1996-1997	*1998-1999*	*1996-1997*	*1998-1999*	*1996-1997*	*1998-1999*	*1996-1997*	*1998-1999*
Professional category and above								
P-5	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
P-4/3	5	8	—	—	—	—	5	8
P-2/1	4	5	—	—	—	—	4	5
Total	**10**	**14**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**10**	**14**
General Service category								
Principal level	6	11	—	—	—	—	6	11
Other levels	15	11	—	—	—	—	15	11
Total	**21**	**22**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**21**	**22**
Grand total	**31**	**36**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**31**	**36**

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

6.22 Estimated requirements of $5,285,300 would provide for the continuation of 10 Professional and higher level posts and 21 General Service posts. The resource growth of $1,202,200 represents the combined effect of the application of new standardized vacancy rates, the redeployment of four Professional and one General Service level posts from the Office of Conference and Support Services, and the reclassification of five General Service posts to the Principal level in view of the complexity and expanding responsibilities related to the increased level of registration and publication of treaties.

Other staff costs

6.23 An estimate of $213,200 is proposed for temporary assistance to clear the data in the newly converted database ($201,200) and overtime requirements ($12,000) to supervise the transfer of files to the electronic medium.

Consultants and experts

6.24 A provision of $50,200 is proposed to cover the cost of consultant services in connection with the migration of data from the UNTIS to a personal computer environment.

Contractual services

6.25 The estimated requirements of $1,535,400 relate to external printing costs of 140 volumes of the United Nations *Treaty Series*, 6 volumes of the *Cumulative Index* to the United Nations *Treaty Series* and external binding of 4 volumes of the *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General* ($1,505,900) and for acquisition and rental of software necessary to run the programme for the *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General* ($29,500).

General operating expenses

6.26 The estimated requirements of $82,700 relate to: (a) $40,500 for the office's share of the maintenance and support of the LAN technical infrastructure (including central servers) necessary for the support of central management services such as electronic mail, UNIX for IMIS, etc; and (b) $42,200 for maintenance of office automation equipment, including personal computers, two servers, one optical disk jukebox and one scanner which have been acquired.

Furniture and equipment

6.27 Estimated requirements of $100,400 are proposed for the acquisition and replacement of office automation equipment and software necessary to run the UNTIS/LAN workflow system.

C. Programme support

Table 6.12 **Summary by object of expenditure**
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	*1994-1995 expenditures*	*1996-1997 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*1998-1999 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	—	963.4	89.6	9.3	1 053.0	67.6	1 120.6
Other staff costs	—	62.6	45.1	72.0	107.7	6.3	114.0
General operating expenses	—	83.6	48.3	57.7	131.9	7.9	139.8
Supplies and materials	—	30.7	24.6	80.1	55.3	3.4	58.7
Furniture and equipment	—	15.4	—	—	15.4	0.9	16.3
Total	**—**	**1 155.7**	**207.6**	**17.9**	**1 363.3**	**86.1**	**1 449.4**

Table 6.13 **Post requirements**

Organizational unit: Executive Office

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*		*Total*	
	1996-1997	*1998-1999*	*1996-1997*	*1998-1999*	*1996-1997*	*1998-1999*	*1996-1997*	*1998-1999*
Professional category and above								
P-5	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
P-4/3	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2
Total	**2**	**3**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**3**
General Service category								
Other levels	5	4	—	—	—	—	5	4
Total	**5**	**4**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**5**	**4**
Grand total	**7**	**7**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**7**	**7**

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

6.28 The estimated requirements of $1,053,000 would provide for the continuation of two Professional and four General Service posts. In addition to the existing Professional staff, provision is made for one new P-3 post to provide a common service to the Office of Legal Affairs in the area of systems analysis with responsibilities for information systems, database design and development and office automation.

Other staff costs

6.29 The resources of $107,700 would provide for the temporary replacement of staff on extended sick leave or maternity leave and additional staff during periods of peak workload ($89,600); and for overtime during periods of peak workload and unforeseen emergencies, as well as coverage of meetings ($18,100).

General operating expenses

6.30 A provision of $131,900 would cover the cost of electronic mail, long distance telephone and facsimile charges and other communications requirements of the Office of Legal Affairs ($122,000), as well as provide for maintenance of office automation equipment ($9,900) of the Executive Office. The growth of $57,700 reflects increased communication costs, attributable to significant increases in the facsimile and telephone contacts between Headquarters and other duty stations and other international organizations as well as the consolidation of communication expenditures under the Executive Office in line with the practice in other departments and offices.

Supplies and materials

6.31 The estimated requirements of $55,300 relate to expendable office supplies and materials, particularly data-processing supplies for the Office of Legal Affairs as a whole.

Furniture and equipment

6.32 An estimate of $15,400 is proposed for the purchase of new data-processing equipment and the replacement of office automation equipment for the Executive Office.